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INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1929

No. 24

Our New Battery for the Northrop Loom



Has a new Bobbin Support, a new Bobbin Guide which is set higher, a new Transferrer and redesigned and strengthened Back Box Plate. The cut shows the new Hopper Stand with a section cut away to show New Bobbin Support.

No part of the Bobbin Support enters the Shuttle. There is no dragging lip to be trapped under an imperfectly transferred bobbin.

The strain on all transfer parts has been reduced.

Bobbin Support breakage is eliminated; also broken Hopper Stands so far as they were caused by transfer troubles.

There is no chance now that the top of the shuttle will be planed off by the Guide or Bobbin Support.

The unbroken top of the new Box Plate improves the boxing of the shuttle and reduces wear.

There is a clearer to prevent a loose bobbin from being carried into the shed to cause a smash.

Incomplete transfers are reduced and chances increased that all three bobbin rings will be engaged in the three grooves of the shuttle spring.

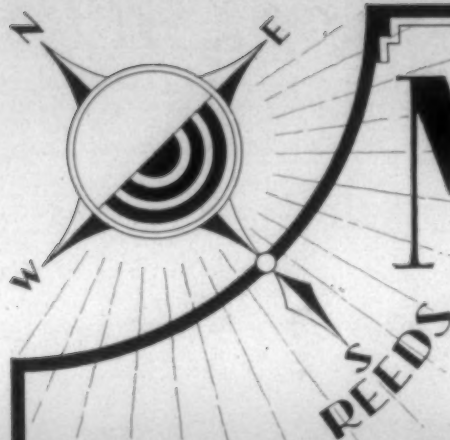
Let's Talk Over this new device for Better Weaving at Less Cost.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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Made in the SOUTH

The Charlotte Special Cylinder Fillet differs from other clothing in that it combines the best features of the older types of clothing with the stripless feature of the straight wire fillet.

our— *Charlotte Special Card Clothing*

This clothing should receive your careful consideration and be given a trial.

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

Phones: Hem. 2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

INCORPORATED
1911



FIG. 27

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Trucks

Consider the economy of the Lane Canvas Truck, adapted as it is to withstand many years of service—because of the quality, strength and durability, which are built into it from the start.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1866

1929

"Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

Established 1866

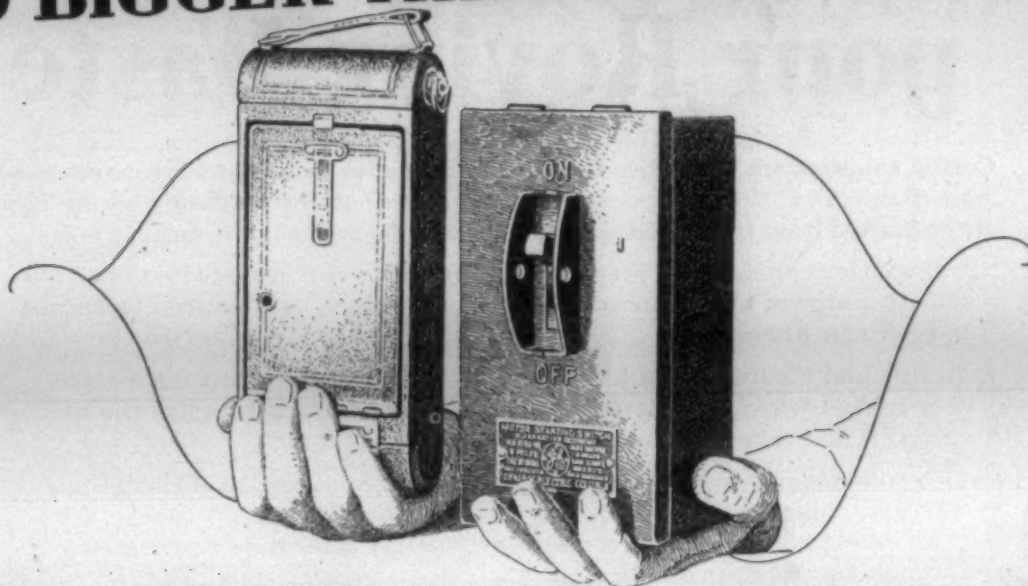
Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

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NO BIGGER THAN YOUR CAMERA



A New A-C Motor-Starting Switch



It can be wall-mounted



—or pedestal-mounted

"Floor space—even wall space—especially machine space, means money to us. Give us smaller controllers for our small a-c motors!" cries industry.

Here is the answer. CR1038-E, a miniature edition of the widely used and very popular CR1038 line of switches.

Weighing but $\frac{1}{4}$ as much, it nevertheless retains all the fine features that have popularized CR1038 switches—the dependable, definite-time, overload protection; the quick-make and quick-break tumbler switch; the unique safety features; the substantial construction that defies abuse; the ease of installation and operation.

Like all CR1038 switches, this new edition can be wall-mounted or single- or double-pedestal mounted. Ask the nearest G-E office to show you this switch—and ask for a copy of our Industrial Control Catalog, GEA-606A.



Controllers

—guide and conserve industry's power

301-42

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC HOUR, BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY AT 8 P. M., E.S.T. ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK

GENERAL ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

What are you doing with your Roving Waste

Cotton spinners are fully alive today to the benefits that arise from economical operation. You, therefore, cannot afford to overlook the pecuniary advantages to be derived from the careful distribution and disposal of your waste.

In the various processes of preparing and spinning cotton there is an unavoidable discharge of fibrous material, which, if properly treated, can be turned to profitable account.

Roving and Clearer Waste has always been the most difficult for the spinner to deal with, and our machines have been designed to give the best reclamation value for waste of this character.

To pass Roving Waste, in its stringy and twisted condition, through the Picker, along with the unopened cotton, makes certain its appearance in subsequent processes; consequently, many mills have been obliged to discontinue the practice.

Our New Model Roving Waste Openers do not affect the evenness of the cotton nor weaken the yarn. The material is treated gently, without injury to the staple, and the waste so thoroughly opened that when mixed with the raw cotton no trace is discernible in subsequent processes.

These machines are strongly built to give long wear, and all operating parts are protected by suitable guards.

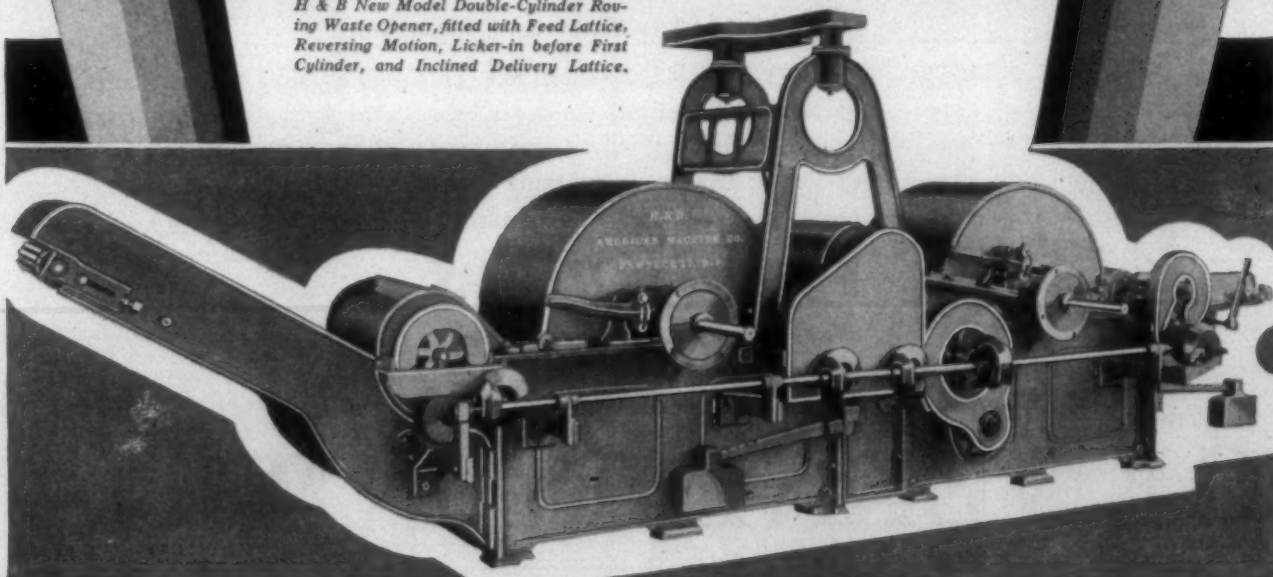
*Specifications and quotations gladly
furnished upon request.*

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY PAWTUCKET, R. I.

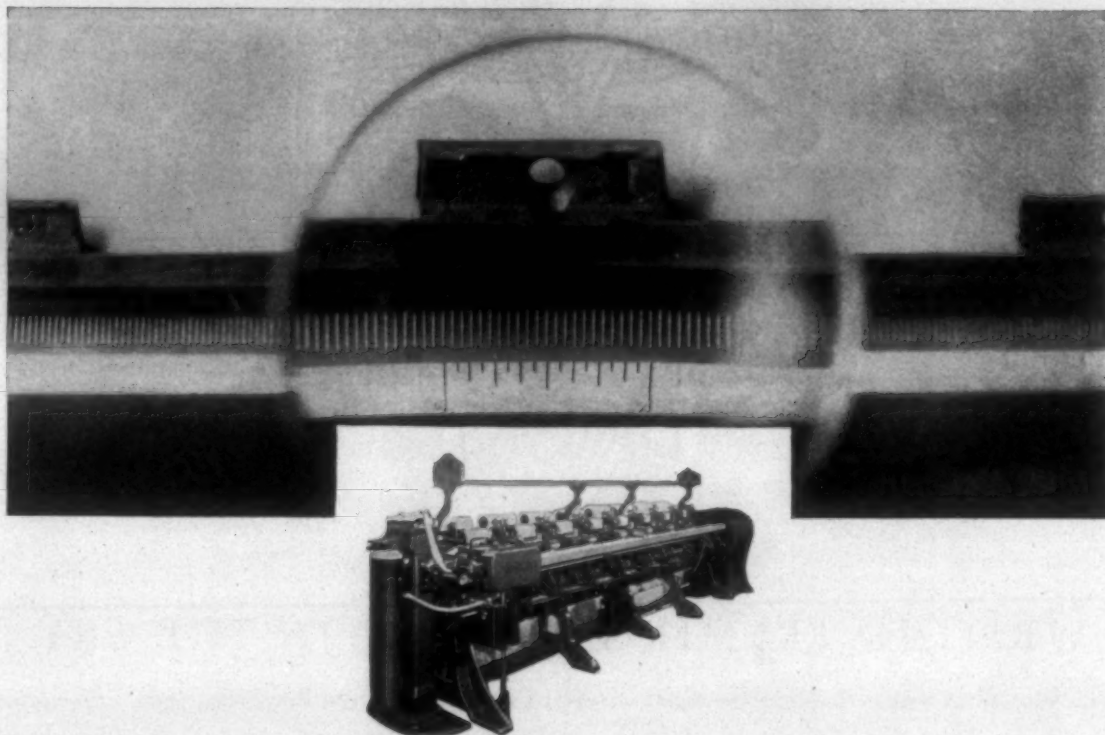
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BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

H & B New Model Double-Cylinder Roving Waste Opener, fitted with Feed Lattice, Reversing Motion, Licker-in before First Cylinder, and Inclined Delivery Lattice.



NEEDLE BARS *require* expert repairing

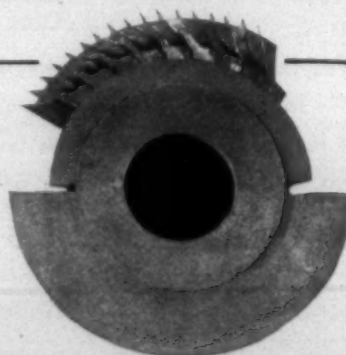


HALF-LAPS and Needle Bars are an essential part of every comber. Their proper functioning is a necessity, for without it, combers can never do the work for which they are intended.

The repairing of Needle Bars is a feature

often partially neglected. If needles are too soft they will hook and load up with cotton. If too hard, they will break. Then again, if the needles are not graduated correctly or seated properly, the lap will be poorly combed with consequent poor sliver.

Our repair department is maintained for the express purpose of helping our customers get the best from their textile machinery. Let us help with your repair and replacement work.



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA

Crown Brand Rayon Yarns



ARE WRITING FLAMING FIGURES IN THE SKY . . .

IN 1911 The Viscose Company brought the manufacture of rayon to this country. Since then, other producers have gone to work. The volume of rayon made each year has mounted in giant jumps. Fashion has discovered rayon. And The Viscose Company maintains a margin of leadership that would be amazing in any industry. More than the combined output of all other United States producers.

Read the figures. Realize their significance. See in them not merely another record—but news that marks the way to better merchandising and increased profits.

The Viscose Company owns and operates five extensive plants; the original one is at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania; others are located at Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Parkersburg, West Virginia; Roanoke, Virginia; there is a pulp plant at Nitro, West Virginia; and a new acetate-rayon plant, now in construction, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, will open later this year. . . . The entire output of yarn is branded Crown.

All factors interested in the use and sales of rayon are welcome at any of our offices in the leading textile centers. Consider CROWN Brand Rayon Yarns part of your business, and The Viscose Company your partner in manufacture and sales-promotion. For further information address the New York office, at 171 Madison Avenue.

THE 1928 DISTRIBUTION OF CROWN BRAND RAYON YARNS BY USES

• Figures are pounds •

Underwear.....	17,820,000	Silk Goods.....	7,020,000
Hosiery.....	9,720,000	Wool Goods.....	540,000
Other Knit Goods.....	2,160,000	Braids, Elastics, etc.....	3,240,000
Cotton Goods.....	10,800,000	Miscellaneous.....	2,700,000

Estimated output for 1929—66,000,000 lbs.

It is significant that increasing numbers of manufacturers are so proud of results obtained with Crown Brand Rayon Yarns that they are using this crown on their own labels to identify their products. We restrict its use to high-type textiles and well styled quality merchandise. It is assurance of lasting merit.

MADE OF
CROWN BRAND
Rayon Yarns

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1929

No. 24

52 New Mills in South in First Half of 1929

By D. H. Hill, Jr.

A TOTAL of 52 new textile companies were organized in the Southern States during the first six months of 1929. This compares with 77 new companies organized during a similar period in 1928 and 25 new companies organized in the last half of 1928, a year which incidentally set a new high record for mill construction in the South.

Many of these new mills have been completed and are now in operation. Others are in process of construction, while some have not yet been put under way.

The entrance of these new mills into the field reflects the highly diversified type of production in which Southern mills are now engaged. The product of these mills shows a wide range of yarns and fabrics, from the coarsest cotton construction to the finest silk fabrics. The products also include a great variety of knit goods, with hosiery, of course, as the leader.

Types of New Plants

A study of the types of plants represented in the 52 new mills shows the following interesting facts:

1. Two-thirds of the new mills built this year are knitting mills.
2. The number of new plants for dyeing, bleaching, printing and mercerizing was approximately equal to the number of new cotton mills established.
3. Only 13 per cent of the new plants were cotton mills of the type that formerly constituted practically the whole of the South's textile industry.

In other words, the building of knitting mills continues to be the leading factor in the increase in Southern mills. The establishment of dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants, recognized as an essential feature for well rounded textile development, is proceeding at a very encouraging rate and bids fair to assure the South, in time to come, a finishing capacity capable of taking care of its entire textile production. The building of mills for spinning and weaving unfinished cotton products only is decidedly on the wane.

Knitting Mills Lead

As shown above, the building of knitting mills was the outstanding feature of Southern mill construction during the first half of the year. Of the total of 52 new mills, 36 were knitting mills. It is interesting to note that many of these new knitting mills produce full fashioned hosiery. The production of plain cotton hosiery, which represented the bulk of knitted mill products until a few years ago is no longer comparable in importance with the production of fancy hosiery from cotton, rayon, silk and wool.

Figures showing the types of new mills are as follows:

Knitting mills	36
Cotton Mills	7
Dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing plants	6
Rayon and silk weaving mills	3
.....	52

Only 7 new cotton mills, plants that confine their production to cotton yarns and goods, were organized during the period under consideration. A few years ago, the building of 52 new mills would have meant that the majority of them would have been cotton mills. The trend away from the building of mills for plain yarns and goods production has been one of the most significant features of Southern mill construction in recent years.

The building of 6 new plants for dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing is one of the most important and pleasing features of the mill construction record. Until a few years ago, practically all of the production of Southern mills was sent North for finishing. With a steady increase in the number of finishing plants in this section, there is every indication that in the future the South will have ample facilities for having its goods finished at home.

North Carolina Continues to Lead

In the geographical distribution of the new mills, North Carolina continues to maintain its position as the leading textile state in the South. In the matter of building new mills, it has for years been far ahead of any other State. More than half of the new mills organized in the South this year are located in North Carolina. The figures show that 39 of the 52 new plants are in North Carolina, 5 in Georgia, 4 each in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and 2 in Mississippi.

List of New Mills

In the following list of new mills, the equipment and the product is shown, except in the case of several companies organized within the past few weeks and for which similar details are not yet available:

Knitting Mills

Lengel Fencil Co., Anniston, Ala.—75 K. M.—Seamless hosiery.

Jacobs & Spivey Hosiery Mills, Bridgeport, Ala.—40 K. M.—Hosiery.

Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur, Ala.—8 K. M.—Full-fashioned hosiery.

(Continued on Page 34)

Cotton Crop of the United States for 1928-1929

Report of Col. H. S. Hester, Secretary New Orleans Cotton Exchange

The commercial crop of the United States for the year ending July 31, 1929, amounted to 15,785,356 bales, showing an increase over the crop of 1927-28 of 1,341,422; a decrease under the crop of 1926-27 of 3,420,573 and an increase over the crop of 1925-26 of 170,649.

The increase compared with last year was entirely in Texas and the other Gulf States, the Atlantic States showing a decrease.

The figures in round numbers are: Texas, over last year, 830,000 bales; other Gulf States, over last year, 766,000; Atlantic States, under last year, 255,000.

These comparisons, it must be remembered, refer to the commercial crop, or amount marketed, and not to growth. In other words, the growth, as indicated in table below, was 15,553,000, whereas the commercial crop was 15,785,000, or 232,000 more marketed from previous growths.

The crop was not as good as last year, averaging in grade strict low middling to middling, compared with middling to strict middling.

In Texas and Oklahoma, the average was barely middling. In Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi slightly better than middling, though the Memphis district which embraced handlings from most of the Gulf States reported an average of strict low middling full style, while in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia, the average was from strict low middling to middling.

In Texas and the Gulf States, the character of the crop was somewhat irregular, though on the whole approximating previous seasons with a greater percentage of 13/16 inch staple. In the Atlantic States, the character was reported similar to last season but staple somewhat better.

Grade comparisons with the six previous crops are as follows:

- 1928-29 Strict low middling to middling;
- 1927-28 Middling to strict middling;
- 1925-26 Strict low middling;
- 1924-25 Middling;
- 1923-24 Strict low middling to middling;
- 1922-23 Middling.

The season cannot be considered as satisfactory. The South disposed of all it produced in addition to 232,000 bales of the quantity left over from previous crops, but at lower prices. Omitting linters we marketed slightly more than 1,136,000 bales of lint cotton in excess of last season but the excess in value received was only \$5,617,000. Comment is unnecessary; the figures show for themselves. That the mills were better satisfied with prices of the raw material is indicated by the extent of their takings; but the outcome has, to say the least, made rather a poor showing for producers.

In the way of "stabilization" the season was ideal. The average monthly values of middling in the ten designated markets show low in September 17.72 and high in March of 19.77, a variation of 2.05 cents per pound. Even this, however, is not an exact showing as in October, when the crop commenced to move freely, the average was 18.46, a difference from the high of 1.31 cents per pound. Speculation was more or less dormant and that with the low competitive values of foreign cotton kept the market on an unfavorable footing.

Of the exports, which were in round numbers 8,280,000 bales, Germany again led with 1,950,000, a reduction from last year of 227,000; we sent to Great Britain 1,862,000, which was over last year 422,000; France took from

us 800,000, which was short of last year 99,000; to Italy we exported 730,000, an increase of 34,000. Our exports to the Orient were 369,000 in excess of last year but the increase was wholly to Japan and China. In fact, to India, of which there was so much talk in and out of print, we sent only 9,000 bales during the entire year.

Referring to details by countries submitted elsewhere, our total exports for the year were 8,280,000 bales, against 7,830,000 last year, an increase of 450,000.

As above stated, the average grade of the crop was strict low middling to middling, and the average price obtained for the crop, exclusive of linters, based on the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, was 18.54 cents per pound.

The average price of middling (which was not the average of the crop) was 18.92, comparing with 19.72 last year, 12.96 the year before and 19.88 in 1925-26.

The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was \$96.62, against \$104.29 last year, \$66.73 the year before last and \$100.92 in 1925-26.

In the foregoing calculations, the amount carried over in the interior of the Cotton Belt is dealt with, but in view of the importance of the "carry-over" as a whole, the following details are appended:

Carry-over July 31st

(In thousands of bales).

	1929	1928	1927
Southern mills	747	631	845
Counted interior towns	250	404	433
Uncounted towns and plantations	* 320	(a) 552	(d) 845
Total held in Cotton Belt	1,317	(b) 1,587	2,229
U. S. Ports	† 535	(c) 586	(e) 923
Northern mill stocks	360	414	553
European mill stocks	770	735	835
European port stocks and afloat	1,008	1,393	2,093
Stocks in interior and in transit outside of Cotton Belt	84	120	132
Japanese port and mill stocks and afloat	444	463	533
	4,518	5,298	7,298
Other foreign mill stocks elsewhere	161	174	179
Total carry-over	4,679	**5,472	**7,477
Linters carried over	284	220	286
Lint cotton carried over	4,395	**5,252	**7,191

*Includes 36,000 bales new crop of 1929-30.

**Revised.

NOTE—I have revised the carry-over by including approximate foreign mill stocks other than Europe and Japan.

†Includes 43,000 bales new crop of 1929-30.

(a) Includes 64,000 new crop of 1928-29,

(b) Adjusted by transfer of stocks additional interior towns (embracing 102 instead of 29 places) from uncounted total; also by transfer of 35,000 Corpus Christi stock of July 31st, 1928 from uncounted town total to port stocks.

(c) Includes 2,000 new crop of 1928-29.

(Continued on Page 36)



"Colors must last if reputation is to last," say JOHN WANAMAKER'S

"THE 'buyer beware' idea was changed by John Wanamaker more than sixty years ago when he guaranteed his merchandise and offered 'money back' if the purchaser was not satisfied. Offering fast-dyed fabrics wherever obtainable is a continuation of this policy."

"It is true economy on the part of the public to buy fabrics, the colors of which as well as the

quality, will last.

"To say that their use is governed only by the life of the fashion is a pit-fall that will lead to disappointment, for fading colors and poor quality have a habit of revealing their tawdriness very quickly. Merchandise sold by Wanamaker must meet the test of continuing satisfaction."

Further evidence that—

Everybody gets more for their money in

FAST-DYED FABRICS

Pioneer American Vat Dye Manufacturers



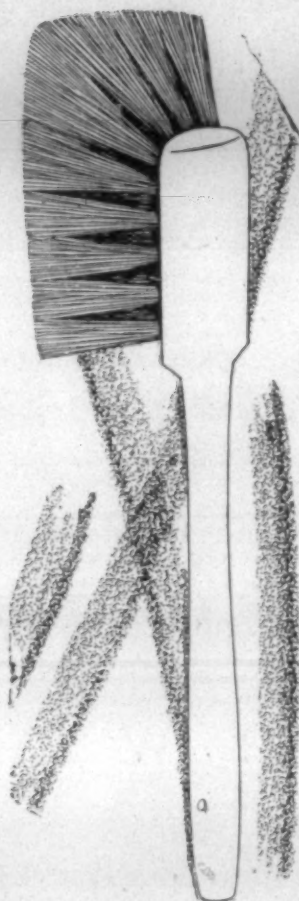
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, DYESTUFFS DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Built for extra long wear

PERKINS Practical Brushes have quality made into them. First, we choose the best grade materials — according to each brush's special need. We get wood for handles according to very strict specifications — so as to balance the brushes — make them light, yet strong. The process of seating the bristles,—getting them securely tufted is a science in itself—that we watch with infinite care to make it a lasting job.

The result — extra quality in Perkins Practical Brushes. A difference that may not show at first glance, but speaks loudly in terms of dollars and cents after the brushes have been in use for a time.

Perkins Brushes wear well and last long. To prove our good faith in building durable brushes, they're guaranteed.



*For Every Textile Need
We Make A Suitable Brush*

Atlanta Brush Co.

P. O. Box 1358
Atlanta, Ga.

Combed Yarn Mills Adopt 55-Hour Week

A voluntary reduction in working hours from 60 to 55 hours per week, with the same wages for 50 hours that prevailed for 60, has been announced by the yarn mills of Gaston County, center of the South's fine combed yarn industry. The change in hours is effective at once.

Under the new plan, the operatives were given their choice as to whether they would work five full days of 11 hours each or five and one-half days of 10 hours each. Under the former arrangement there would be five full days and no work on Saturday. Under the second arrangement, they would work ten hours per day for the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday morning. In nearly every mill, it is understood, the operatives, by popular vote, voted to work five days of eleven hours and have Saturday a full holiday.

The reduction in hours from 60 to 55 is equivalent to an increase in wages of approximately 9 per cent. They now get the same pay for 55 hours they had been getting for 60. Only the combed yarn mills of the county are affected. They constitute the greater part of the textile industry and account for 90 per cent of the combed yarns manufactured in America.

At present, with the exception of a few scattered mills which have orders compelling them to run, all the Gaston combed yarn mills are running 55 hours, 5 hours less than the 60 allowed under the North Carolina law. The other mills will adopt the new schedule as soon as possible.

Hosiery Output in June

Washington, D. C.—Hosiery production during June was approximately 37,000 dozen pairs greater than during the same month in 1928, the figures being 1,245,116 dozen pairs and 1,208,493 dozen pairs, respectively, according to statistics made public by the Department of Commerce, based on production of 286 identical establishments.

Production during June of 288 identical establishments, representing 365 mills, amounted to 1,359,504 dozen pairs compared with 1,380,500 dozen pairs for the preceding month. The total output in June in dozen pairs by classes was as follows:

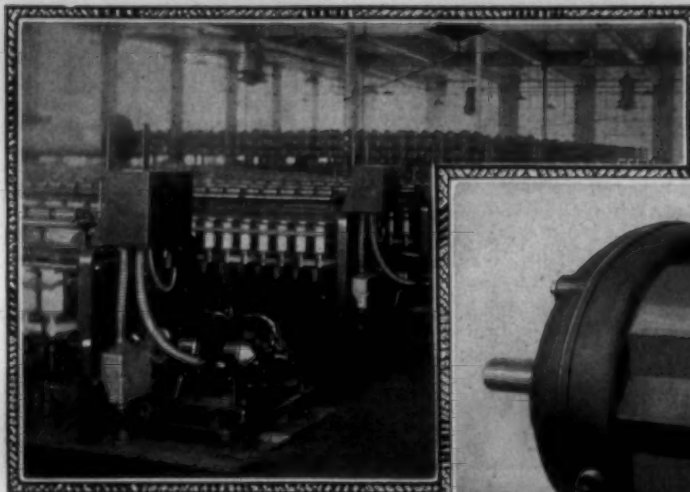
Men's full-fashioned, 2,020; men's seamless, 625,955; women's full-fashioned, 5,421; women's seamless, 199,726; boys', misses' and children's, 454,554; infants', 66,478, and athletic, 5,350.

Begin Rayon Spinning at Covington

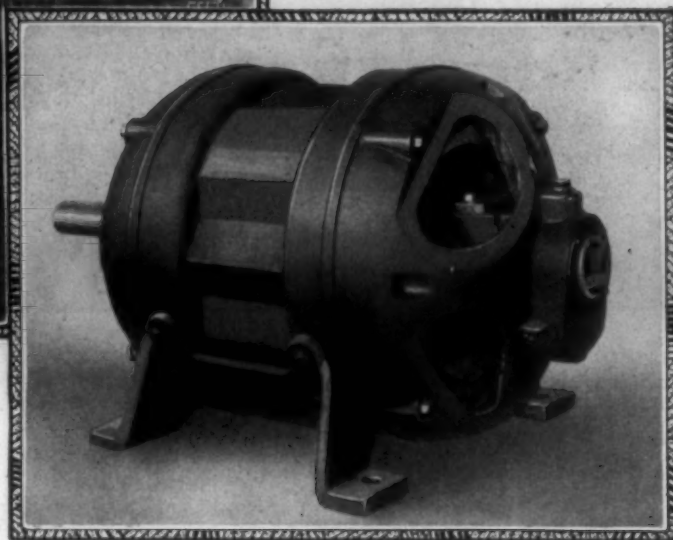
Cleveland, Ohio. — Steady demand for its Premier yarn has enabled the Industrial Rayon Corporation to operate its Cleveland plant at full capacity throughout the past year, Hiram S. Riviti, president of the big rayon firm, stated in his semi-annual report to stockholders this week.

"Our Covington, Va., plant commenced operations on August 1 in accordance with schedule. We will begin to spin yarn in the first unit tomorrow and we will receive finished yarn two weeks later. The second unit will go into operation not later than November 1.

"In the operation of our new plant at Covington, and with our increased capacity at Cleveland, we will have a combined tonnage of 11,000,000 pounds per annum, based on 150 denier.



Typical installation of Westinghouse motors, equipped with Sealed Sleeve bearings driving twistors.



Greater Economy with Sealed Sleeve Bearings —

As a pioneer motor builder, Westinghouse has applied all types of bearings, and recognizes the fact that certain types are best suited to certain conditions. But where shocks and jars are present, the well-known sleeve type of bearing with its cushioning film of oil is highly desirable. All vibrations and disturbing jolts are instantly absorbed, and smooth operation is assured.

In addition to this feature, Westinghouse Sealed Sleeve bearings add a lease of life to motors through perfect lubrication and positive protection against insulation troubles that come from oil-soaked windings. The oil stays

where it belongs—in the Sealed Sleeve bearing—and the insulation remains free from oil. Dust, lint and grit cannot enter to grind the life out of the bearing, and oiling is an infrequent operation where these bearings are applied.

** ** **

A nation-wide chain of well-equipped and efficiently-manned Service Shops brings factory service within over-night shipping distance of every purchaser of Westinghouse products.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
EAST PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA
SALES OFFICES AND SERVICE SHOPS IN ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES



Westinghouse

T 30540

Serves the Textile Industry

with . .

Cafeteria Equipment
Capacitors
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Cooking Equipment
Elevators
Fans

Insulating Materials
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Lighting Equipment
Lightning Arresters
Mazda Lamps
Micarta Gears

Motors and Control
Power Plant Equipment
Panelboards
Safety Switches
Switchboards
Transformers



Faster, Better and Safer Work with Stanley "EVERSAFE" Bale Ties

Stanley Eversafe Bale Ties have three entirely new features.

1. Round Safety Ends
2. Round Safety Edges
3. Rust Resisting Japan Finish

Faster and Better work can be done with "Eversafe" Bale Ties because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow in handling this improved bale tie. Safer work can be done because with the round safety edges and round safety ends there is no danger of cuts, scratches or infections.

Approved by many large users as well as Safety Councils and Liability Insurance Companies. It will pay you to try it out. Full description and samples upon request.

THE STANLEY WORKS
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Patented



Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter

This ingenious device cuts two
Round Safety Ends at one clip.
A wonderful improvement
over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I would like to know more about your
new "Eversafe" Bale Ties. Send your book-
let ST9 giving full description.

Some Light Upon Lubrication *

By Edwin J. Ryan, New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Way back in the Stone Age, some hairy, primitive Edison discovered that two round wheels attached to an axle made a burden lightening device. Very soon after this, he discovered another fundamental natural principle—that all things good bring in their wake an attendant evil for which a solution must be found. For as soon as he put his invention to work he awoke a slumbering enemy of mankind, and that enemy was friction. Man's battle with friction began then and has continued, tooth and nail, ever since that time.

Probably it was some time later before the idea of lubrication occurred to some gifted member of this early race of men. Presumably this ingenious gentleman smeared the axle with various substances in an attempt to overcome the heart-rending noise and rapid wear that occurred because of friction between the wheels and axle. Eventually he got upon the right track when he began to use various greasy or fatty substances.

Lubrication had been discovered, but for many thousands of years this science was at a standstill, no new discoveries being made. Even during the time of the Roman, who were otherwise extraordinarily inventive, nothing had been added to the knowledge of lubrication. The Romans had improved upon the first crude wheel and axle to such a point that their racing chariots, used upon festal days, were really works of art—but for all this advance in the vehicle itself, they still used pitch, poured into a hole, as a lubricant.

In fact, it was not until after the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Machine Age really began, that lubrication became the object of concentrated scientific study. The use of machinery in industry began to make great strides as soon as the country had sufficiently recovered from the depression which followed the Civil War. Hundreds of new machines were invented to replace laborious manual operations in various industries. Long steps forward were made in marine transportation, for although the first practical steamboat built by Robert Fulton early in the century had been followed by more successful and more practical vessels propelled by machinery, it was not until this time that great improvements were made in marine engines which sounded the knell of wind driven commercial vessels.

All of these new mechanical developments presented bearing problems so severe that they could not be met by any of the lubricants then in use. Then the search for really effective lubricants began in earnest, and there was a period of experimentation when everything oily, or of a slippery nature was tried—not only oils and fats, but talc, graphite and compounds in many cases of extremely weird composition.

One by one, experimental products were eliminated because they failed to stand the test of use, each having some drawback that made its use as a lubricant undesirable. Various vegetable and animal oils were the best mediums for the prevention of friction so far discovered, and their use was continued for a long period of time, though they were far from perfect as lubricants. Many of them did not possess sufficient viscosity, or oiliness, to guarantee the prevention of wear be-

(Continued on Page 32)

For the Mid-Season Ensemble Betty Wales, Fifth Avenue, Favors CELANESE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PERMANENT MOIRE

BETTY WALES, one of Fifth Avenue's keenest fashion shops, selected Celanese Permanent Moire for the mid-season ensemble, with the jacket carried out in the new fall shades. The Celanese Moire ensemble is proving to be a selling sensation, for Celanese Permanent Moire tailors smartly—retains its moire pattern despite dampness, cleaning or pressing—is unaffected by perspiration—neither shrinks nor stretches—and its beautiful colors are unusually fast.



New mid-season selling records were made by Betty Wales recently with these ensembles of Celanese Permanent Moire, effectively shown in this Fifth Avenue window.

Physical and Chemical Tests for Textiles

(Published by the U. S. Bureau of Standards)

I. General Statement

THESE methods were prepared for use in making determinations on the requirements specified in textile specifications promulgated by the Federal Specifications Board, so that variations introduced by different test methods may be eliminated. They are not intended to include all the textile-test methods in use in the textile industry.

Additions and revisions will be made as the necessity arises.

The word "fabric" as used herein applies only to woven fabrics except where otherwise specifically stated.

II. Atmospheric Conditions

Physical tests may be made under prevailing atmospheric conditions except in the settlement of disputes where moisture is an influencing factor in tests of disputes where moisture is an influencing factor in tests for breaking strength, thread count, weight, width, length, etc. Such tests shall then be made upon material having normal moisture content, obtained by exposure for at least four hours to an atmospheric condition of 65 per cent relative humidity at 70 deg. F.

The effect of humidity is a decided variable in these tests, depending on the construction, finishing, sizing, etc. In general, a high relative humidity will increase all weight results, and in breaking-strength results will show an increase for vegetable fibers and a decrease for animal fibers. The manufacturer should not the humidity on a sling psychrometer at the time tests are made to establish whether his material conforms to

these specifications and take into consideration the above facts.

III. Fiber Identification and Quantitative Determinations

1. COTTON.—In specifications calling for cotton fibers no further test is needed than the visual or microscopical examination of the fibers as pulled from the specimen.

2. WOOL.—Boil not less than a 5 g specimen in not less than one hundred times its weight of a 5 per cent solution of either sodium or potassium hydroxide for not less than 10 minutes. If any residue remains, examine it for its nature and amount. The presence of fibers other than wool in excess of 1 per cent shall be cause for rejection.

3. MIXTURES OF WOOL AND COTTON.—(a) Cotton warp-wool filling.—Remove the cotton warp and test the filling for wool as in Section III, 2. If a limit as to the proportion of cotton is given, test as in Section III, 3, (b).

(b) Cotton-wool mixtures. — Remove the sizing and finishing materials by (1) extracting in ether, (2) boiling in distilled water for 10 minutes, (3) treating in a hot (90 deg. to 95 deg. C.) solution of sodium carbonate (0.5 per cent) for 30 minutes, (4) rinsing in distilled water, (5) immersing in a hot (85 deg. to 90 deg. C.) solution of hydrochloric acid (0.5 per cent) for 30 minutes, (6) rinsing in distilled water, (7) neutralizing in a 1 per cent solution of sodium carbonate at room temperature, (8) rinsing thoroughly in distilled water and drying. All weighings shall be made to the nearest milligram or equivalent accuracy. Boil (gently) the specimen in at least one hundred times its weight of a



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Hartsville, S. C.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

5 per cent solution of potassium hydroxide for 10 to 15 minutes. Rinse in hot distilled water, then in a 5 per cent solution of acetic acid and again in distilled water. Filter. (The use of either a Buechner funnel attached to a suction flask or a Gooch crucible is desirable.) Dry in air. Condition. The per cent of cotton present shall be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Residue weight} \times 100}{\text{Weight of cotton}} = \text{Per cent of cotton}$$

97

$$\frac{\text{Weight of cotton} \times 100}{\text{Original weight of specimen}} = \text{Per cent of cotton}$$

Original weight of specimen

IV. Breaking Strength, Grab Method—(1x1x3 inches)

Specimens 6 inches long by 4 inches wide shall be cut 3 to 5 in the direction of the warp and 3 to 5 in the direction of the filling, respectively. Care shall be taken that no two test specimens include the same threads, except for retest as specified below. No specimen for testing should be taken nearer the selvage than one-tenth the width of the material.

The machine used shall be of the inclination balance type. The limits of capacity of the machine shall be such that the angle of swing of the pendulum shall be under 45 deg. from the vertical and over 4 deg. from the vertical. The lower or pulling jaw shall travel at a uniform rate of 12 inches per minute under no load. The distance between jaws shall be 3 inches at start of test. The inside or back half of each jaw shall be 2 inches or more in width; the other half shall be 1 inch in width. Jaws shall have a smooth and flat surface with edges slightly rounded to prevent cutting. The results of the test of each direction shall be averaged. If a specimen slips in the jaw, breaks in the jaw, breaks at the edge of the jaw, or for any reason due to faulty operation the result fails markedly below the general average, the result shall be disregarded, another specimen taken from the same threads, and the result of this break included in the average.

V. Breaking Strength, Strip Method

Test specimens approximately 6 inches long by "a" inches (see Table 1) wide shall be cut, 3 to 5 in the direction of the warp and 3 to 5 in the direction of the filling, respectively.

Table 1.—Width of Specimen Before Raveling (strip method)

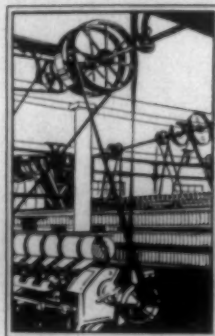
Threads per inch	Width "a"
Over 80	1½
50 to 80	1¼
Under 50	1½

Each specimen shall be raveled to exactly 1 inch by taking from each side approximately the same number of threads. Care shall be taken that no test specimens include the same threads, except for retest, as specified below. No specimen for testing should be taken nearer the selvage than one-tenth the width of the material.

The machine used shall be of the inclination balance type. The limits of capacity of the machine shall be such that the angle of swing of the pendulum shall be under 45 deg. from the vertical and over 4 deg. from the vertical. The lower or pulling jaw shall travel at a uniform rate of 12 inches per minute under no load. The distance between jaws shall be 3 inches at the start of the test. The width of the jaws shall be 1½ inches or more. Jaws shall have a smooth and flat surface with edges slightly rounded to prevent cutting. The results of the tests in each direction shall be averaged. If a specimen slips in the jaw, breaks in the jaw, breaks at the edge of the jaw, or for any reason

(Continued on Page 31)

It's dollars per year ...that interests you



YOU know that proper lubrication holds down costs of mill up-

keep and replacements.

The first cost of "STANDARD" Lubricants is but incidental to many economies through better protection of equipment and longer machinery life. Refined to give better service in every particular, "STANDARD" Lubricants have always been recognized as safest and most economical in the long run for mill equipment.

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PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Question for Weaving

Editor:

I would appreciate if some weaver would answer the question below:

I wish to make a double plain weave to weave on 16 ends, which if warped and picked 1 red and 1 red will show a black stripe on the face of the cloth 3 times as wide as the red stripe on the reverse side and on the back, a red stripe 3 times the width of the black.

DESIGNER.

Bleaching

Editor:

I would like some information in regard to bleaching cotton goods. Among the things we should like to know are what temperatures are ordinarily used in the bleaching kiers; what happens if the temperature is too low; what damage is done if the temperature gets too high? Is this one of the most costly operations in preparing textiles.

K. L.

Truck Boxes vs. Stationary Bins

Editor:

In starting up a new mill would you advise having just a few transportation truck boxes, and have more storage bins, or vice versa. Which is the best manufacturing proposition? Would like this matter settled in my mind by hearing from readers of your Discussion Page.

CALIFORNIA.

Editor:

I would say that the best proposition is to have no bins at all. They are a nuisance. Stationary bins will collect dirt and refuse, and cause the marling of more spools and bobbins than is necessary. Besides it costs money to put stock in bins and then to lift it out again. When manufactured stock is kept in truck boxes, it is always ready to be trucked straightway to the point of consumption without delay. There will be less waste, better quality, and less cost for the handling.

M. D. H.

Cleaning Cotton

Editor:

We note in your paper of August 1, 1929, page 20, article headed "Answer to Manufacturer" gives figures as to whether it is best to buy clean cotton or the cheaper dirty grades.

In analyzing his figures closely, we find that he is in error in that he takes:

1000 lbs. cotton @ 20c equals	\$200.00
1/2c per lb. for cleaning equals	5.00

Total money purchase cotton and cleaning.....\$205.00

Shrinkage from cleaning on cotton 5 per cent, leaving net cotton 950 pounds.

950 pounds cotton plus cleaning equals \$205.00 or 21.5¢ instead of 22.63, as he gives.

Also, 1000 pounds cheap, dirty cotton costing 18c per pound, or \$180.00 for the 1000 pounds, allowing 1/2c per pound for cleaning would amount to \$5.00. You have a total cost of cotton and cleaning of \$185.00. This cotton

shrinks 12 per cent in the cleaning or 120 pounds. Clean cotton leaves 880 pounds, costing \$185.00 or 21.02 per pound instead of 23 1/4c as he gives it.

We do not wish to appear critical, but these figures are misleading.

INTERESTED PARTY.

Are Paper Bobbins Feasible

Editor:

We are buying plied yarn on winder tubes. Soon as we receive this yarn, we rewind it on wooden twister bobbins of the same kind upon which the yarn was originally twisted. This involves two extra charges for our yarns. One is for paying to have it suitably tubed. The other is for re-winding back again as it was when twisted. Now, can this purchased yarn be twisted upon a cheap paper hobbin so as to save the above two charges?

BUYER.

I would refer this question to some paper tube manufacturer, and they will, no doubt be able to outfit you with exactly what is wanted. Even single yarn has been successfully spun on very slender paper tubes placed upon the bare spindle of spinning frames. The yarn thus spun, was safely shipped to a branch factory 500 miles away and used without further preparation. Therefore twisted yarns can be spun upon a cheaply made paper hobbin which will be good for at least one shipping service, plus one manufacturing service. And, possibly with care they might even be returned and used a few times more.

S. N.

Answer to Old Virginia

Editor:

I notice where Old Virginia wants to know the cause of vibration in steel rolls and how to stop it. After having the same trouble myself, will try to give the cause as I see it. I believe this man has reference to a new model long frame. If you will notice you will find the flutes much deeper than that of old frames and after the weight of all the top rolls is pressing down on this roll, it is inclined to jump a little as the top rollers are falling into each flute. You may unweight all the top rolls and I think the steel roll will stop vibrating. Also, I think your roll vibrates more and more the further from the gear head. I see no remedy for stopping this. Maybe someone else will be able to help along this line.

T. H. W.

Buying Used Cards

Editor:

When purchasing used carding machines, what are the points to lookout for in order to make a fair trade?

Editor:

The good points to look out for when buying used cards are chiefly as follows:

See if the date is on the card. If the date has been removed, as is the case at time, insist upon knowing what mill they came from. Between the mill and the maker of the cards, it will not be difficult to obtain

See if the clothing is good on doffer, cylinder, top

See if the cloth is good on doffer, cylinder, top flats and licker-in. Overworn clothing will be worn almost to the wire knee. See if the clothing is loose.

Lookout for broken parts, and for a complete machine. See if the bearings of the doffer, cylinder and licker-in are a good fit or overworn and loose fitting. See if the gears, worms, and worm gears are overworn. See if the clothing is rusted. Examine the combs and the comb boxes. Examine the screens and mote knives. Make sure that the cylinders are not loose on the main shaft. See if the tight and loose pulleys wobble. If all of the above things are in good shape and the price is right, you can buy the cards, run them, and get good work and satisfaction. BUM.

More Business on Chambrays, Sheets and Flannels

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

Our sales have been running on about the same level for three weeks—somewhat below full production. As compared with the previous week we have done more business on chambrays and outing flannels, more on sheets and pillowcases, and less on wash goods, towels, blankets, and fine and fancy goods. Total colored goods sales are slightly larger than in the previous week; total gray goods practically the same.

The market spent most of last week waiting for the cop report but this proved a little larger than expectations and so was not encouraging for immediate development of broader inquiry. On the other hand, the cloth figures for the month of July showed sales 12 per cent in excess of the curtailed production, the best report, by the way, since April. This is distinctly constructive.

Curtailment Helped Prices.

A year ago the summer curtailment seemed to have no effect on prices and the result discouraged the curtailers. This season the situation has been different. Curtailment has had a distinct effect on prices and the comfortable condition at the mills has led sellers to hold prices with a degree of steadiness not seen for a long time.

Further, it might be said that at the end of July net stocks on hand at the mills were only equal to about two days' production, where as at the end of July, 1928, they had been equal to three and one-half weeks' production. Mills that have started to curtail are continuing their program through August and are likely to continue through September as well.

Expect No Reductions

Though we may have a quiet goods market for another couple of weeks, we are not expecting any decided price changes and this should certainly meet with buyer's approval. Price-cutting has been little in evidence for some time and what excuse is there for price-cutting with goods selling on the basis of cost? By the time September is reached, or before, we expect to see a good business under way.

Marshall P. Orr, president of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., since 1924, has been made active vice-president of the Peoples State Bank at Anderson. He is also a director of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company of Honea Path; Union Bleachery and Finishing Company, and the Dunbar Mills of Greenville, and president and treasurer of the Inverness Mills Company of Winston-Salem, N. C.

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SIZING

AND

FINISHING

with

HAMACO

Strength and Elasticity

Colors

Always Brighter

Let us help you
with any weaving problem

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appreciate the uniformly high quality of goods produced with the use of Lewis STANDARD-STRENGTH chemicals.

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LEWIS**

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Antimony
Lactate
Antimony Salts
Steam Black
Acetate
of Chrome
Acetine
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On the subject of early fatigue

UNLESS the wire in any type of foundation is metallurgically correct and properly processed, early fatigue will develop.

**Wissco
NonStrip
Cylinder**

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is made from Wissco Wire, a special alloy, especially treated.

A few dollars saved in equipping cards with wire that suffers fatigue early in life is pretty expensive economy. Don't do it. Send for the Wissco Engineer.

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WISSCO

CARD and NAPPER CLOTHING

PERSONAL NEWS

L. H. Barnes has resigned as overseer weaving at the mechanic at Volunteer Mill, Athens, Ala.

P. P. Holden, of Decatur, Ala., has become master Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

W. E. Bates has been elected secretary of the Green River Manufacturing Company, Tuxedo, N. C.

J. H. Sanderson has resigned as second hand in spooling at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

H. W. Scott has been elected vice-president of the new Sidney Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

William Whitman, of Boston, has resigned as president of the Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

Henry T. Crigler has been elected president of the Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C. He has been agent of the company for some time.

C. D. Ford, formerly of the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga., has become overseer weaving at the Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

Harry Thompson has returned to his former position with the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., as second hand in the spooling department.

Edward J. McMillan of Standford Knitting Mills addressed the Optimist Club of Knoxville, Tenn., on the textile industry in the South at its last meeting.

H. C. Swan, roller coverer at Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., paid us a visit last week while visiting relatives in Charlotte. He was formerly roller coverer at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

John Schoffner, president of the Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., and an official in several other mills, has been elected president of the new Sidney Hosiery Mills, Graham, N. C.

A. J. McLamore has resigned his position with the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., as second hand in the carding department, and is now with the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2 plant, of the same city.

George H. Parker has resigned as overseer spinning and spooling at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., and accepted the position of overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding and reeling at the Crown plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

Spencer Secures Patent

According to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C., there was issued on August 6, 1929, patent number 1,723,531 to George R. Spencer, of Gastonia, N. C., which patent covers an improved method and means for cleaning cotton, it comprises a plurality of sets of spaced grid bars placed at an angle in the tube through which cotton is drawn from the opener to the condenser, and these grid bars are curved with a trash container below and grid bars, and one set of grid bars are turned in one direction and a second set in another direction, etc., so as the cotton passes through the tube it is whirled first in one direction and then the other and this keeps the cotton stirred up, and also removes all foreign particles therefrom which fall through the grid bars into the trash container below the same.

PERSONAL NEWS

C. C. Randleman

Asheboro, N. C.—C. C. Randleman, 59, son of the late John D. Randleman, for whom the town of Randleman was named, and who established the first cotton mill there, died at the home of his daughter here, Mrs. R. G. Ferree, where he was brought several days ago from Mebane, N. C., when stricken with his fatal illness.

Mr. Randleman soon after the death of his father, purchased the old Powhatan Cotton Mill at Randleman and operated it for a number of years, later on selling it to another company.

Mills at Laurinburg to Merge

It is understood upon reliable authority that the Dickson, Prince, Scotland and Waverly Cotton Mills, all of Laurinburg, N. C., are to be consolidated into one corporation. They are operated under the same management at present, but as individual corporations.

The plants have a total equipment of 65,000 spindles on 8s to 30s yarns. The combined capital of the plants are \$1,170,000. J. L. McNair is president and treasurer of the four companies, D. T. Blue is secretary and A. M. Fairley is manager.

Official announcement of the merger is expected within a short time.

Bonds of Sutherland Mills Sold at 10% of Face Value

Bonds of the Sutherland Cotton Mills, held as collateral on notes, sold at auction this week for 10 per cent of their face value, according to information received from August, Ga. The bonds were bought by the Georgia Bank and J. C. S. Clark.

The Georgia Railroad bank bid in \$35,000 of the bonds which they held as collateral for \$3,500 and Mr. Clark, as executor of the estate of his father, who held \$15,000 bonds as collateral, bid in the lot for \$1,500. The sale applied to the bonds only and does not in any way affect the mill, it was stated by W. H. Fleming, of Augusta, attorney.

Head of Industrial Institute Praises Influence of Grads

Spartanburg, S. C. — Addressing the Monarch Club here the Rev. R. B. Burgess, president of the Textile Industrial Institute, an institution for the education of young men and women working in the cotton mills, declared that not a mill in South Carolina that employed a Textile Institute student or former student had labor troubles.

This institute had at the last session an enrollment of 125 pupils drawn from eight States and three countries with an endowment of \$200,000 and buildings covering 25 acres of land.

"Approximately 75 per cent of the students that come to the schools return on the completion of their desired work to the cotton," Mr. Burgess said. "Very few take away diplomas for that is not the prime object of their coming. They have had practical experience, according to Mr. Burgess, and desire just enough scholastic training to better fit them for their work."

Loom Stoppage Reduced Amazingly



An utterly different type of mail-eye stops slippage completely—reduces "fly" to a minimum, and multiplies harness life 3 to 5 times. Adapted to machine drawing.

For mills running ducks, denims, drills; for superintendents troubled by loom stoppage on all coarse and medium weaves, and tape selvages, there is an important discovery. An utterly different type of mail-eye has been developed; one which diminishes loom stoppage fully one-half, wholly eliminates all eyeslippage, and speeds up yardage produced to a surprising degree.

Mills in the North and South are rapidly changing to this new type mail-eye harness—Adams Duck Mills, Langdale Mill, and Consolidated Textile Corp. (Pelham Div.) Monticello Cotton Mills, Otis Co., Ware Mills, and others are discarding old types, replacing rapidly with the new Emmons Non-Slip Mail Eye Harness.

What It Is

A new stream-line shape with an absolute locking device is the principle. The stream-line reduces friction, eases the warp strain notably; the locking device absolutely prevents

the eyes riding up the harness. Slippage is thus wholly eliminated.

Experienced weavers and fixers, and leading superintendents recognize this new non-slip stream-line eye as the answer to loom stoppage; as the one means of combining the best features of steel with the lightness and flexibility of cotton harness.

Machine Drawing

Here is a mail-eye harness that is adapted to machine drawing; one that is delivered to you with the eyes aligned and held ready for the drawing-in machine. Here is a harness that is scientifically correct for cam looms. Here is an improved harness that multiplies harness life 3 to 5 times.

If you would like to know more about this new non-slip mail-eye harness, write us. A sample set will be sent you without charge. Equip a loom and note the benefits, in increased yardage and better cloth. Address:

CLIP AND MAIL

EMMONS

Loom Harness Co.,

170 May St., Lawrence, Mass.

The attached memorandum on our letterhead gives the necessary data for the sample set of mail-eye harness offered in your recent advertisement, which please ship without charge for our trial. (8-STB)

Name _____

Visiting the Knitting Mills

By Stokes White

MY work is keeping me in close contact with the knitting mills in the South. I have recently had an opportunity to visit many of these mills and expect to present in these columns, articles dealing with the plants which I have visited.

The knitting mills in the South are growing more rapidly than any other division of the textile industry and must be recognized as being of extreme importance in the future textile development in this section.

In this first article, recent visits to the Hoover Hosiery Mills, Concord, N. C., and the Knitting Department of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., are described:

Hoover Hosiery Mill

The Hoover Hosiery Mill, of Concord, N. C., was organized in 1922. It was one of the first hosiery mills in the South to be equipped entirely with full fashioned machines. The methods employed to operate this plant are very modern and up-to-date. Fifteen Hilscher full fashioned machines with all the latest attachments for producing plain or novelty hose of 42-gauge are operated. Each machine has an individual drive, using General Electric motors.

The plant has twelve topping tables, on which the legs of the hose are placed and made ready for the footers. The hose are then placed on the footers and the knitting of the hose is completed on these machines.

Nine Wright steady dial loopers and eight Union special seamers prepare the hose for the inspecting boards. These inspecting boards, manufactured by Edward R. Ammon, are used for testing the strength of the seams, and general inspection of the hose.

The hose is then dyed in three dyeing machines of American Laundry Machine Company's make. It is then dried and put on Paramount forms to prepare the pose for a final inspection and shipping. Running night and day the mill has a daily average production of 200 dozen pairs of hose.

The building covers 18,000 square feet, and is of brick construction. The interior is painted with mill white, and lighted with Cooper Hewitt mercury lights, also incandescent lamps in an emergency. Electric fans have been installed and every convenience to make the eighty employees comfortable and their work pleasant. The mill operates under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which safeguards the employees in case of accident.

A. R. Hoover and W. W. Flowe have been very successful in organizing and operating this pioneer full fashioned plant. Mr. Hoover has been in the hosiery business for the past fourteen years, having been connected with the G. H. Y. Hosiery Mill of Concord, now the Willis Hosiery Mill whose officers are R. R. Ragan, and E. N. Freeze of High Point, and E. K. Willis of Concord. Mr. Flowe, the president of the Hoover Hosiery Mill, is prominently connected with several yarn mills in Concord, and he is well known throughout textile circles.

Knitting Department Wiscasset Mills

The Wiscasset Knitting Mills, Albemarle, has under way an extension program that they will require two to three years for completion. During that time 100 new Hilscher full fashioned machines will be added, and other equipment to take care of the production from these machines. At the present time the mill has 75 Hilscher full fashioned machines, also 150 Scott &

Williams seamless machines. Approximately 150 seamless machines have been moved out to make room for the new full fashioned machines that are to take their place.

A new building of concrete construction has been built to take care of the new equipment that is to be added during the next two or three years. The building is three stories high and has a total floor space of 50,000 square feet. A centrally controlled humidifying and ventilating plant has been installed in the basement to give the proper amount of humidity and to control the temperature of the entire building. This humidifier was installed by the Parks-Cramer Company, of Charlotte. This is one of the first of such systems to be successfully installed in a hosiery plant. The idea was that of C. W. Gaddy, superintendent of the mill. Since its installation, the system has been adopted by other hosiery mills.

The temperature and humidity of the plant can be regulated to any temperature and a constant supply of fresh air is supplied to each department of the mill. In the cooler months the air is returned and reheated, it is then sent out over the plant with a new supply of fresh air.

The hosiery from this plant is made of four, six or eight thread silk, making the finest chiffon to a heavier and more serviceable stocking. Forty-two gauge machines have been installed, each knitting twenty stockings. A line of Maza lamps have been placed over the machines and have adjustable cords and shades so that the worker can adjust the lighting of his own machine to his own liking. Twelve lamps hang over each machine insuring ample light for the operation of the machine.

Five hundred men and women are employed to operate this mill. The daily production averages 1,000 dozen pairs of hose per day. Only women's seamless and full fashioned hosiery are made with the exception of the official Boy Scout hosiery which is made exclusively for Sigmund Eisner Company. A modern dye plant in the mill, dyes and finishes all of the hosiery manufactured in this plant.

Mr. Gaddy has trained thirty-five superintendents of full fashioned hosiery mills since the installation of the first full fashioned machines in his plant in 1922. He has always exchanged information with other mills and has found it quite a profitable idea. He has done much to advance the knitting industry in his exchange of ideas with others, and his own research laboratories. His employees are very loyal to him and he has had very little labor trouble during his career.

DuPont Products Exhibited

The various departments of the du Pont Company and leading manufacturers and artists have combined in an effort to display, in a series of rooms at the Du Pont Products Exhibit on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, the place which American chemical products have in modern home furnishings and decorations. The first of these, which has just been completed, is a model sun-room and garden feature. This will be followed by examples showing a living room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom and others.

In announcing the series of rooms and in reference to

the model sun-room, du Pont officials stated that while the architecture, furniture, interior decorations and accessories have been treated with a regard for the new spirit in contemporary decorative art, care has been exercised to avoid the extreme and to make this room livable as well as suggestive of the trends of the present day.

"The major purpose of the model sun-room, as of other rooms to be offered later, is to show the many ways in which American chemical products enter into our daily lives, especially in the matter of home furnishings.

The room now on show is distinguished by the use of Nemoursa lacquered fabric on the walls. A set of reed porch furniture is upholstered in rayon. A feature is a wall panel of Fabrikoid decorated with Brush Duco in a design by F. H. Horvath. Porch draperies are done in rayon ninon, with airbrushed design. Floor cushions and ottomans are in lacquered fabrics in rich colors and modern designs. The lighting arrangement consists of lamps and indirect ceiling lighting. This latter is interesting because of the use of the recently developed fire resisting cellulose acetate sheeting. This material is also employed on the lamp shades. The floor is covered with solid color linoleum in the manufacture of which American lacquers dry colors and pigments are used. Circular braided rugs, dyed with American fast colors, are employed.

The modern use of metal is exemplified in a side table made entirely of iron finished in Duco, a large chair of aluminum frame with lacquered fabric upholstery, and ash receivers of metal finished in lacquer

with touches of chromium plating. A bir cage in modern design and bright color is made of Pyralin. Durability of modern finishes is emphasized by a combination radio and phonograph cabinet with a pyroxylin finish.

The windows of the sun porch are shaded with Tontine (a washable material impregnated with pyroxylin. Rug anchor, a rubberized material to prevent rugs from slipping, is also used.

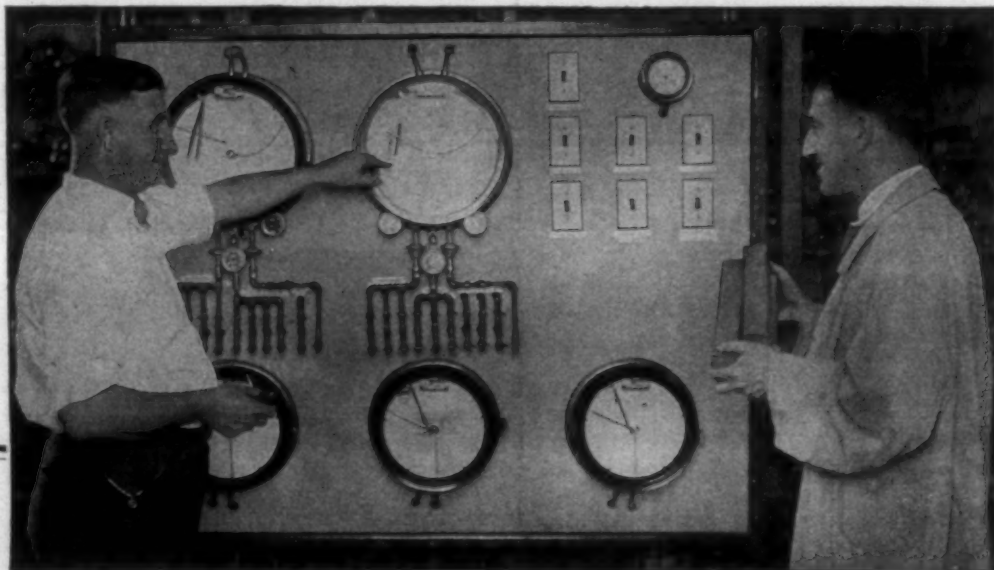
Wilson to Represent Textile Institute

Spartanburg, S. C.—Giles Wilson, of Statesville, N. C., a former Spartanburg man has been appointed Southern representative of the Cotton-Textile Institute, according to an announcement by Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, at a meeting of cotton executives here.

Mr. Hines and George A. Sloan, secretary, of New York, discussed the current textile situation with 55 executives of print cloth and narrow sheetings plants.

The new Southern representative has been in the banking business for most of his career, but he has become acquainted with cotton mill executives and is familiar with many phases of their business, it was stated.

The duties of Mr. Wilson will be to visit mill executives and assist in arranging group meetings. In general, he will explain the work and policy of the Institute and inform mill executives of work being done. No Southern office for the present will be established, it was stated.



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Scientific drying of U S Shuttle stock is assured by this control board, and it is but one of the precautions we take to give you shuttles that will enable you to weave better cloth more economically.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
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DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Top Position

The July 1st circulation figures of the various textile journals show that the Southern Textile Bulletin now has the largest number of paid subscriptions in the South.

Our position in the textile field is now as follows:

- (1) Largest number of paid subscriptions in the South.
- (2) The strongest editorial policy of any textile journal.
- (3) The largest number of readers. We estimate that the Southern Textile Bulletin has more readers per copy than any other textile paper.
- (4) The lowest advertising rate of any textile journal. We advanced rates in January, 1929, but they are still the lowest.

During the past year, our subscription list in South has grown steadily until we now top all of the other textile journals.

This has been due to a large extent to our aggressive editorial policy through which we have defended the textile industry. We feel that as our support comes from the industry, we owe it to the mills to defend them from the numerous slanderous attacks. While a passive editorial policy would be the easier and more pleasant course, we have never felt that we would be justified in adopting such a policy.

The cotton mill operatives of the South, in spite of statements by labor agitators know that the Southern Textile Bulletin is their best friend. Thousands of them borrow and read it each week after the overseers and second hands have finished with their copies.

Ever since we began publication of the Southern Textile Bulletin we have had two fixed ideas:

- (1) That we were obligated to render service to the textile industry of the South.
- (2) That the textile journal which was the most widely read would be the best advertising medium.

No one can truthfully deny that the Southern Textile Bulletin is by far the most widely read journal that reaches the mills of the South.

In addition to having more readers per copy we now have, in the South, more paid subscribers than any other journal.

We have reached our present top position through steady growth and those who have favored us with their advertising have become satisfied when taking space in the Southern Textile Bulletin that they get more for their money than in any other journal.

Fifty-five Hours for Gaston County

We commend the cotton manufacturers of Gaston County, North Carolina for making a unanimous agreement to operate all their mills upon a 55 hour per week basis.

More than a year ago we advocated a mutual agreement of the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama for State legislation putting into effect the following restrictions:

- (1) A 55-hour schedule.
- (2) No person under 18 years of age to be permitted to work at night.

Had our suggestion been adopted a great many of the present disturbances would have been avoided.

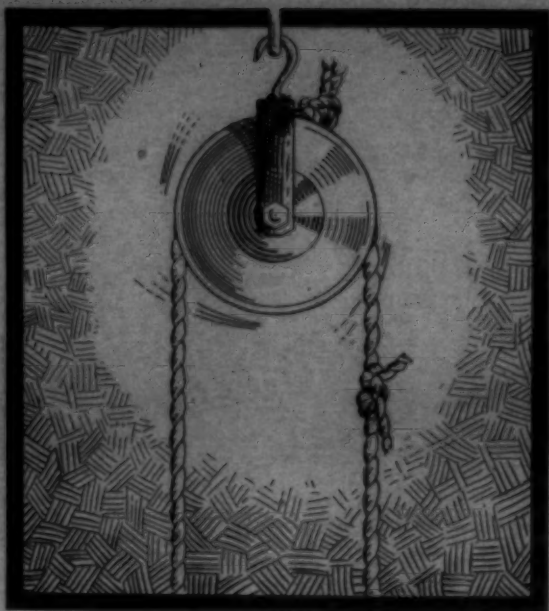
Ten years ago the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina asked the Legislature to enact a 55-hour law and expected the other Southern States to follow suit, but nothing was done in any of them.

Public sentiment is against a working week of more than 55 hours and we have felt that North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama should have followed the lead of South Carolina.

We also believe that it would have been wise to have sought legislation prohibiting the employment, at night of any person under 18 years of age.

The mills operating at night had very little opposition to such restriction and its failure to be enacted can be charged to those who cast it aside in their mad effort to eliminate all night work.

(Other Editorials Page 23)



You wouldn't
use a pulley rope
like this

...are you as careful in selecting Knitting Yarns?

No man alive would try to use a pulley rope containing great bulky knots. It is too obvious that free movement would be hindered.

But are you sure that the yarns you buy are free from those large spooler knots—knots a thousand times more harmful than those in the pulley rope? This type knot causes delays and trouble—to say nothing of seconds and lost profits.

These unnecessary costs can be eliminated if you assure

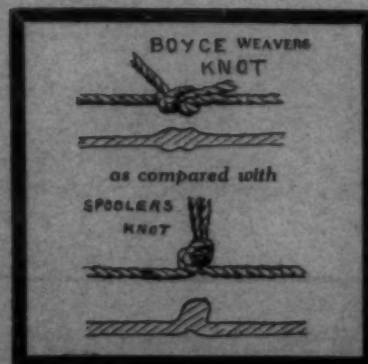
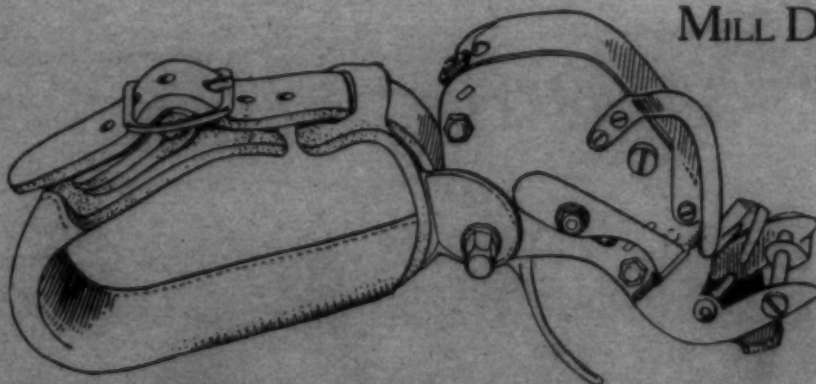
yourself that the knitting yarns you purchase contain weaver's knots ONLY. Such knots are tied by the famous BOYCE WEAVER'S KNOTTER, and most of the up-to-date mills use them.

You can also use these Knotters to advantage right in your own mill.

Write for information telling you more of the use of the Boyce Knotter in the knitting mill.

MILL DEVICES COMPANY, INC.

Gastonia, N. C.

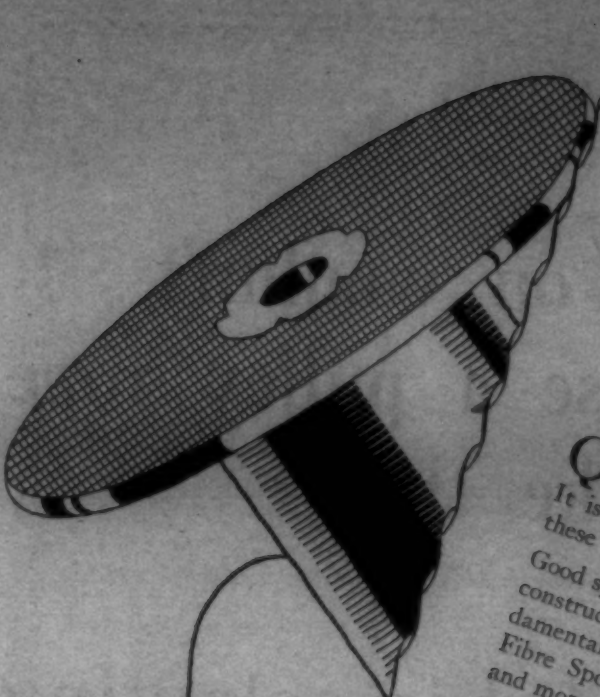


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Lestershires stand alone in absolute trueness of every dimension. The correct traverse is particularly important. This means that the yarn winds on evenly—that when it is drawn off there is no uneven tension which would result in stretching the yarn, and later cause trouble at the loom.

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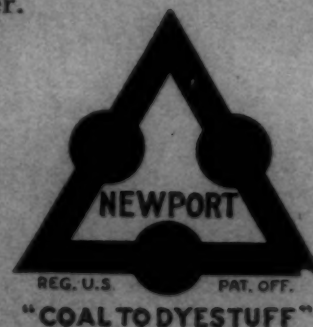
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FINE SEAMLESS AND

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206
207

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November 8, 1928

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Gentlemen:-

After using 35 barrels of your Hartolein D we find it to give excellent results, therefore, you may book us for barrels per month beginning December 1st, 1928 and let barrels come out the first of each month until further notice.

Yours very truly,

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Offices: 1440 Broadway, New York

The Cotton Situation

Assuming that the Government cotton estimate of August 8th is as accurate as has been the case for the past two years, we are faced with a cotton crop which will be either slightly above or slightly below consumption.

This means that the world carry-over of America cotton of 4,395,000 bales on August 1, 1929, which was reduced from 5,250,000 bales on August 1st, 1928 and 7,191,000 bales on August 1st, 1927, will be approximately the same on August 1st, 1930.

It is realized that a carry-over of American cotton of less than 4,395,000 as of August 1st, 1929, would be a real menace and that makes a crop of, at least, 15,500,000 necessary for 1930.

The mill man who studies the future cotton situation in the light of that fact is the one who will be in a position to make a profit.

This year 48,500,000 acres were planted and the season, with the exception of boll weevils, has been far better than can be normally expected.

If the price of cotton declines there will be less acreage planted in 1930 and there can not be any assurance of the same favorable conditions next spring and summer.

The price of cotton is influenced more by anticipations than realizations and the possibility of a small crop in 1930 with a carry-over on August 1st, 1930 of 4,395,000 bales, will be an incentive to purchase on any decline and in our opinion it will make reasonable safe purchases of cotton if any material decline occurs at this time.

We might also add that the real damage of boll weevils never occurs until after August 20th and there is as yet no assurance of a 1929 crop of 15,543,000 bales, although that is, at present, a reasonable expectation.

A Deplorable Situation

The Gastonia Gazette, in a recent editorial, describes as disgraceful conditions in the communist camp at Gastonia.

They state that while Fred Erwin Beal and the other communists who are in jail charged with the murder of Chief of Police Aderholt, are spending on the average of \$1 per day each for luxuries such as ice cream, cold drinks, cigars and cigarettes, the men, women and children in the camp are in rags and are facing starvation.

In order to have a semblance of a communist organization in Gastonia, the communist organizers induced a number of cotton mill families,

most of them the shiftless type to take up their residence in the camp and promised to feed and clothe them, but are now letting them starve.

Large sums have been collected at meetings in New York, Philadelphia and other cities but most of it appears to stick in the pockets of the collectors.

From the amounts that get through the hired gunmen from the North are paid \$40 per week, the communists organizers live at hotels and get salaries and those charged with the murder of Chief Aderholt have plenty for ice cream and cigars.

The mill operatives who were willing to admit social equality with negroes in order to get some easy money and live for a while without working are now finding that their new friends are not as liberal as was expected.

Nobody with ordinary intelligence believes that the mill operatives who are now facing starvation in the communist camp in Gastonia, are there because they believe in or know anything about Russia or its communism. They went there because they were told that in the camp they and their children would be fed and clothed and that they could live without working.

The Gastonia Gazette has called upon the charity organizations of Gastonia to come to the aid of the poor dupes and to relieve the distress of the women and children.

Most of the men in the camp are of the type who have always lived off the work of the women and children in their families and if the distress of the women and children could be relieved without giving the men a bite to eat, it would meet with our approval.

Another Attempt at Murder

There came very near being another Aderholt murder case at Marion, N. C., on August 8th, when Sheriff Adkins was fired upon by strikers of the Marion Manufacturing Company, while quietly seated in a parked car, in the mill village.

This was not a case of people under the influence of Russian Communists, but the attempt at murder was made by men led by the United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The difference between the United Textile Workers and the National Textile Workers is purely imaginary and those who have suggested that we welcome the United Textile Workers as a means of driving out the communistic National Textile Workers have in the attempted murder of Sheriff Adkins an example of the work of the former organization.

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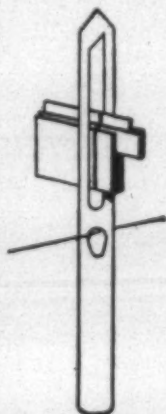
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The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.

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Cemeteries
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Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Pineville, N. C.—A number of new Woonsocket roving frames are being installed at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 5.

Montevallo, Ala.—It is understood that the new plant of the Montevallo Cotton Mills, if present plans are carried through, will be equipped with 5,000 spindles and 160 looms for production of osnaburgs and sheetings.

Burlington, N. C.—The Wilson Finishing Mills have been incorporated by Thomas D. Cooper, L. H. Davis and others. It is understood that the company will erect a hosiery finishing plant.

Eufaula, Ala.—The Cowikee Manufacturing Company, has purchased 13,500 spindles from the Troy Mills, Fall River, Mass., 56 Whitin tape drive, approximately 1921, for shipment South. The looms are being junked. Cowikee is part of the Avondale unit.

LaGrange, Ga.—Cannon Mills, Inc., have been appointed selling agents for the Valway Rug Mills, one of the Callaway group making chenille products. A completely new line of bath mats, bath rugs, towels and face cloths is now being styled in harmony with Cannon products.

Rocky Mount, Va.—The Angle Silk Mills, which were organized some time ago will have an equipment of 144 silk looms for producing silk and rayon fabrics. Contract for the mill building is to be let on August 21. J. D. Pell, formerly of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., is manager.

Mayo, S. C.—Henry T. Crigler, of Greenville, S. C., has been elected president and treasurer of the Mary Louise Mills, and plans have been made to purchase additional machinery to improve and increase the product of the mills. Mr. Crigler will be in charge of the operations of the mill, which is controlled by William Whitman & Co., Inc., who sell its products. The Mary Louise Mills manufacture high grade weaving and plush yarns.

Cedartown, Ga.—The 18,000 spindles recently installed in the Goodyear Co.'s Clearwater Mills are now in operation. There are now 50,000 spindles in the mill. Since the company started operation three years ago there have been no shutdowns. There are about 1,200 employees. The Goodyear Co. recently took over the mill of American Textile Co., near Cartersville and increased the equipment of that mill to 50,000 spindles. The company is now erecting a 50,000-spindle mill at Rockmart.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Plans for the expansion of the S. H. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., shirt factory, 116 Jackson street, from a plant employing 200 persons to one employing 2,000, were announced recently. Under plans now being made, the company will erect a two-story modern type of plant at Magnolia avenue and Bertrand street. A petition for revision of the city building ordinance to allow the use of that site for the factory is being prepared by Judge Hugh M. Tate.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Rosemary Manufacturing Company has let contract to Fiske-Carter for weave shed and spinning room addition; J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville, let contract to Belmont Iron Works, 22nd street and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., for steel; American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala., for cast iron columns.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company has let contract to A. W. Holbrook & Sons, Inc., Palmer, Mass., for equipping plant with 504 drying cylinders with trap and syphon combinations and 48 of back dryers with rotary syphon.

Anderson, S. C.—The directors of the Farmers' Bank here, one of the most prosperous financial institutions in the State, rejected an offer of Benjamin D. Riegel, president and treasurer of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, of \$145 a share for the controlling stock, the directors are holding out for \$165 a share, which Mr. Riegel declined.

Gulf Port, Miss.—With work on the large brick buildings here which are to house the machinery of the Walcott-Campbell Spinning Mill, being rapidly rushed to completion, word was received here from J. J. Boyle, at Utica, N. Y., that the dismantling of machinery at New York mills, was complete and the machinery was all crated and ready for shipment South.

As early as the buildings are in shape to receive the the machinery it will be shipped, it was said in local mill circles here, and it was thought that this would be on or before the latter part of this month.

Langley, S. C.—The Langley Mill, Langley, and the Aiken Mill, Bath, S. C., both in Aiken County, sold at public auction at Aiken for \$550,000 and \$375,000, respectively, being bid in by the United Merchants' Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Boston, Mass.

Controlling interest in these mills were recently acquired by Homer Loring and associates of Boston and New York, and reorganization was planned which involved the selling of the two plants, but minority stockholders objected and through court orders restrained the advertised sale a month ago. A hearing on this order recently resulted in the State courts authorizing the sale for sales day in August. Provided a bond of \$30,000 was given to secure the rights of the minority stockholders. The sale permits the reorganization to proceed along the lines mapped out by Homer Loring and his associates.

Tuxedo, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green River Manufacturing Company, the treasurer's report showed that net earnings for the year ended June 30 were more than 33 per cent on the present outstanding common stock, after allowing for depreciation, Federal and State taxes. The regular quarterly dividend was paid on the preferred stock. The report also showed that the net worth of the corporation had increased \$179,473 since December 31, 1924. The president's report stated that the company has recently started producing yarns from 100s to 140s.

The following stockholders were elected directors: Frank G. Shinn, W. F. Dowd, B. C. Eley, E. M. Eubank,

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Leather Belting

Tough of Fibre But Flexible in Service

A safe belt because of its extra strength and toughness.

An economical Belt because of its great flexibility and durability.



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Pyrazol Fast Yellow R L

Pyrazol Fast Yellow RL is a new product redder in shade than our Pyrazol Fast Yellow 4GL and possessing the same excellent fastness to light of the other Pyrazol Fast Colors.

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South Carolina Representative

Boil-off Oil

Soluble Oils

50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

MILL NEWS ITEMS

W. E. Bates, James T. Barker, Jr., and Frank W. Van Ness. The directors elected the following officers: Frank W. Van Ness, president and treasurer; Frank G. Shinn, vice-president, and W. E. Bates, secretary.

Frank W. Van Ness has been president and general manager of the Green River Manufacturing Company since July, 1924. He is a well known engineer of New York City. Since last January he has been making his home at Tuxedo, devoting his attention to the Green River plant.

Knitting Mill Notes

Ellerbee, N. C.—The Ragan Parker Knitting Company has been incorporated by H. E. Parker, of Ellerbee, A. H. Ragan, of Thomasville, and R. R. Ragan, of High Point. The Ragans are interested in a number of hosiery mills in High Point and Thomasville.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Nebel Knitting Company has let contract to the Southeastern Construction Company for an additional unit. The building will cost about \$75,000. The addition is to be equipped with full fashioned hosiery machines. The present plant, one of the most successful in the South, operates 41 machines.

New Orleans, La.—Alden Mills, 2308 Chartres street has let contract to Lionel F. Favret, Louisiana Building, for 1 story, brick hosiery mill on Decatur street, between Mandeville and Chartres streets; composition roof; cost \$11,000.

Decatur, Ala.—The first unit for operation in the Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur's second full fashioned hosiery plant, will be ready within a short time, according to mill officials. Two legger machines have already been installed and the first footer has been shipped by the manufacturer. With the arrival and installation of the footer, the first unit will go into operations.

Graham, N. C.—John Shoffner, of Burlington, head of one of the principal hosiery manufacturing and selling organizations of the South, is president of the new Sidney Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Graham.

H. W. Scott is vice president, and Col. Don E. Scott is secretary-treasurer. Both have been prominently identified with the textile business in Alamance for many years.

Members of the board of directors are: John Shoffner, W. H. Scott, Col. Don E. Scott, Ben Cone and Herman Cone, the latter two of Greensboro; Lacy Sellars and E. P. McClure.

The new business will engage in the manufacture of full fashioned hosiery and fine yarns. It will occupy buildings of the former Sidney Cotton Mills which are now undergoing repairs and renovations.

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IF YOU HAVE NOT
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SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
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Cotton Bleacher!

What do you want?—

"A fine, permanent white,
without loss of strength,
at lowest cost."

What can you get?

"Just that, by bleaching
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Other prominent mills
Are doing it; why not you?
Let us tell and show you how."

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Makers of
ALBONE
(25 vol.)
ALBONE "C"
(100 vol. Electrolytic)
PEROXIDES
PERBORATES
SOLOZONE
(130 vol.)

52 New Mills in South in First Half of 1929

(Continued from Page 7)

due to faulty operation the result falls markedly below the general average, the result shall be disregarded, another specimen taken from the same threads, and the result of this break included in the average.

The weight per square yard may be determined by any one of the following three methods. In case of dispute method No. 1 shall be used as an umpire method and the length shall be a cut, roll, or bolt.

VI. Weight Per Square Yard

The weight per square yard may be determined by any one of the following three methods. In case of dispute method No. 1 shall be used as an umpire method and the length shall be a cut, roll, or bolt.

Method No. 1.—Take a measured portion of the material and weigh. Calculate from this area the weight per square yard. Average 3 to 5 tests.

Method No. 2.—Cut from the sample a specimen 2 by 2 inches, using a steel die. No specimen for testing shall be taken nearer the selvage than one-tenth of the width of the material. Weigh on a balance adjusted to read the weight of the material in ounces per square yard. Average 3 to 5 tests.

Method No. 3.—Take 1 yard of the sample. Weigh and if the width is not 1 yard calculate the weight per square yard. Average 2 tests.

VII. Weight Per Linear Yard

The weight per linear yard shall be computed from the weight per square yard, as follows:

Weight per square yard \times width

= Wt. per linear yard.

36

VIII. Thread Count

The actual number of threads in 1 inch of width shall be counted in each direction at 3 to 5 different places in the cloth and the results averaged for each direction. Where the thread count is under 25 the actual number of threads in 3 inches shall be counted for each direction at 3 to 5 different places in the cloth and the results reduced to threads per inch and averaged for each direction. When the size of the sample permits, these counts shall be taken nearer the selvage than one-tenth the width of the fabric.

When the fabric is 3 inches wide or less all the warp threads shall be counted and the results calculated to threads per inch.

IX. Width

The width shall be determined by laying the material on a flat surface without tension, then measuring the distance perpendicular to the length from edge to edge to an accuracy of one-sixteenth inch. Three to five measurements shall be taken at different places in the sample and the results averaged.

X. Fastness Tests

1. Fastness to Light.—The specimen shall be subjected to one of the following tests. In case of dispute method (a) shall be used.

(a) Exposure for 8 hours to a carbon arc lamp which is operated on a 220-volt circuit with a power input of approximately 2,700 watts.

(b) Exposure for 48 hours to a mercury vapor lamp, with glass between light and specimen, which is operated on a 200-volt circuit with a power input of approximately 400 watts.

(c) Exposure for 30 days continuously at an angle

(Continued on Page 31)



Some Mills are Making Big Profits, Some Small, Some None

There are various reasons for this. One of the chief causes for the "small" and "no profits" is the use of the wrong type of heddles, reeds, etc., for the manufacture of certain materials.

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It can be seen, therefore, that the use of Soluble Pine Oil in the dyeing and finishing industries not only results in a better looking product, but it also results in a very material saving in cost.

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TAPE

Physical and Chemical Tests for Textiles

(Continued from Page 28)

of 45 deg. from the horizontal position facing south in a cabinet covered with a good grade of window glass, approximately one-eighth inch thick, and open at both sides in such a way as to allow free access of air to the specimens. The distance between the specimens and the glass shall be between one-half and 1 inch.

(d) Exposure for three hours to a mercury quartz lamp. The exposed portion shall be compared with the original material and rated on the following basis:

Good, no appreciable alteration of color.

Fair, appreciable but not objectionable alteration of color.

Poor, objectionable alteration of color.

The judgment of the operator may be aided by comparison with standard samples, or material from former satisfactory purchases if these are available. They should be subjected to the above tests along with the sample under test.

A standard sample may be established for a textile material with regard to degree of fastness, provided this sample complies with the degree of fastness given in the specification for that material, as judged on the basis given above. Where a standard sample has been so established, the fastness of the material should be at least equal to that of the standard sample when subjected to the same exposure conditions.

2. Fastness to Laundering (Washing) (Cottons).—Immerse the material, braided with an equal weight of white cotton or sewed onto a piece of white cotton cloth in a solution containing one-tenth per cent neutral soap and one-tenth per cent soda at 160 deg. F. Treat for 30 minutes, then either extract or run through squeeze rolls. Rinse well in water at 100 deg. F. until soap and alkali are removed; treat for 10 minutes at 105 deg. F. in one-twentieth per cent acetic acid; rinse, extract, and dry in air.

The soap should be a good grade of 88 per cent chip tallow soap and the soda ash the standard 58 per cent commercial product. The volume of solution should be about fifty times the weight of the goods.

The treated specimen shall be compared with the original material and rated on the following basis:

Good, no appreciable alteration of color.

Fair, appreciable but not objectionable alteration of color.

The white material braided with or sewed onto the specimen shall be examined to ascertain if any bleeding of the color occurred. Discoloration of the solution by the dye should be noted.

The judgment of the operator may be aided by comparison with standard samples, or material from former satisfactory purchases if these are available. They should be subjected to the above tests along with the sample under test.

A standard sample may be established for a textile material with regard to degree of fastness, provided this sample complies with the degree of fastness given in the specification for that material, as judged on the basis given above. Where a standard sample has been so established, the fastness of the material should be at least equal to that of the standard sample when subjected to the same exposure conditions.

3. Fastness to Water.—Immerse the specimen braided with an equal weight of white cotton or sewed onto a piece of white cotton cloth in tap water at room temperature for one hour.

Examine the white cotton to determine bleeding of the color and note if the water has been discolored.

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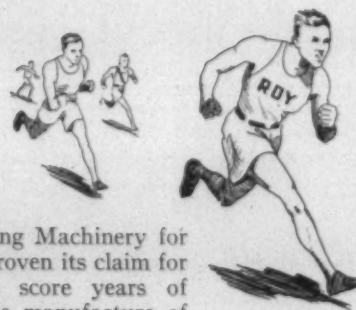
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..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

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Some Light on Lubrication

(Continued from Page 12)

tween bearing surfaces. Most of them turned rancid in a very short time, releasing dangerous fatty acids which attacked metals and destroyed bearing surfaces. Others would become gummy after a short period of use, and unless the bearing were cleaned would bind and seize.

During all this time the arduous search for a perfect lubricant continued, finally culminating in the discovery of petroleum from which mineral oils are made. Here at last was the promise of a perfect lubricant, and it soon became apparent that mineral oil was to become the best fluid medium for the prevention of friction.

After processes of properly refining petroleum were developed, the resulting product was found to be superior to animal or vegetable oils. Mineral oil did not become rancid, it endured high heat and bearing pressure without noticeable change in nature, and it did not deposit any residue of non-lubricating elements.

Mineral oil was an excellent lubricant, but it possessed one drawback in that due to its nature, it tends to leak and run away from frictional points, thus requiring frequent and copious application. In other words, any bearing oiled with liquid oil with be correctly lubricated at the time the oil is applied, and for a certain time thereafter, but unless mechanical means are employed to effect this result, the efficiency of this lubrication will decrease in proportion to the ratio of time between oilings. Without mechanical means, there is certain to be a waste which increases lubrication costs.

It is said that waste is really the crux of the whole problem of lubrication and it is further stated that three out of every four drops of liquid oil applied to machinery for lubrication go to waste before they perform any useful service; therefore when the user pays, say twenty cents a gallon for machinery oil he is actually paying eighty cents, because for every gallon utilized in reducing friction, three more gallons go to waste.

One result of this wholesale waste of liquid oil was the bringing of greases on the market. At first they were hailed as the positive solution of the lubrication problem and bade fair to come into general use, but it was found that, as a general rule, bearings lubricated with grease ran warmer than those lubricated with oil, due to the fact that the grease did not begin to feed until it was partially melted by the frictional heat, and it also had a tendency to leave a gummy deposit between the surfaces, and for these two reasons increased the co-efficient of friction.

A solution to these problems was sought in the improvement of the mode of application of liquid oil, and from this movement resulted various types of automatic systems for its application. These systems, however, require a certain amount of attention, and in most cases are more or less restricted in their use.

A little over thirty years ago, a small group of men who were thoroughly familiar with the science of lubrication and the difficulties presented, attacked the problem from a theretofore unconsidered angle and sought to perfect an entirely new lubricant. One of several years of conscientious study, they finally developed a process of imparting to liquid oil a stability that, it is claimed, makes it more economical and durable than grease, while still retaining the free feeding qualities of oil. To this product they gave the name "Non-Fluid Oil."

This lubricant is exactly what its name implies, as it possesses a high degree of adhesiveness, and for this reason clings to metal and remains in bearings until

the last drop is used up in lubrication. It does not drop, leak or spatter, and thus not only effect a saving on the initial cost of the oil but saves money on the labor cost of oiling.

"Non-Fluid Oil" is made in varying densities to meet the needs of every type of machinery from the smallest motor or high speed precision tool to the largest and most cumbersome marine or industrial machinery. It has to its credit a record of thirty years of service in successful combating industry's greatest enemy—friction.

Crop Estimate is 15,543,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—A cotton crop of 15,543,000 bales for the current season is indicated by the condition of 69.6 per cent of normal in August 1, according to the August cotton crop report of the Department of Agriculture. The indicated yield per acre on harvested acreage, allowing for average abandonment, is given at 159.3 pounds. The condition of 69.6 reported is 2.2 points above the average condition on August 1.

86,970 Ginned

Census reports, issued simultaneously with those of the crop reporting board, shows that 86,970 running bales, counting round as half bales, had been ginned prior to August 1, compared with 88,761 during 1928 and 162,283 in 1927.

In connection with the board's forecast, the following statement was issued:

"While the crop is earlier than in 1928, it is about three days later than the average of the past five years for the Belt as a whole. The advancement of the crop in Louisiana and Mississippi is about average, but Oklahoma and Arkansas are about seven days late, and the other States two to four days late. Fruiting is more advanced than last year, but is less advanced than the average at this date, Georgia is about average, and the other States less advanced than average for this date.

Allow for Weevil

"In interpreting condition as an indication of probable yields, the board has made allowance for probable loss due to the boll weevil, in accordance with its current reports on weevil activity. These reports indicate that if the usual weather prevails during the remainder of the season there will be more weevil damage this year than last in all States except Oklahoma and Arkansas. For the United States as a whole indications point to weevil losses similar to 1927, in which year crop correspondents reported that the average yield was reduced 18.5 per cent because of weevils. During the past 10 years the loss due to weevils, as reported, has ranged from 4.1 per cent in 1925 to 31.2 per cent in 1924, the average annual loss for the period being 15.8 per cent. Weevils are present in practically all parts of the Belt; and are a real menace to the crop, but the ultimate losses due to this insect will depend largely upon weather conditions during the remainder of the fruiting season."

Alamance County Mills' Yearly Wage is \$5,000,000

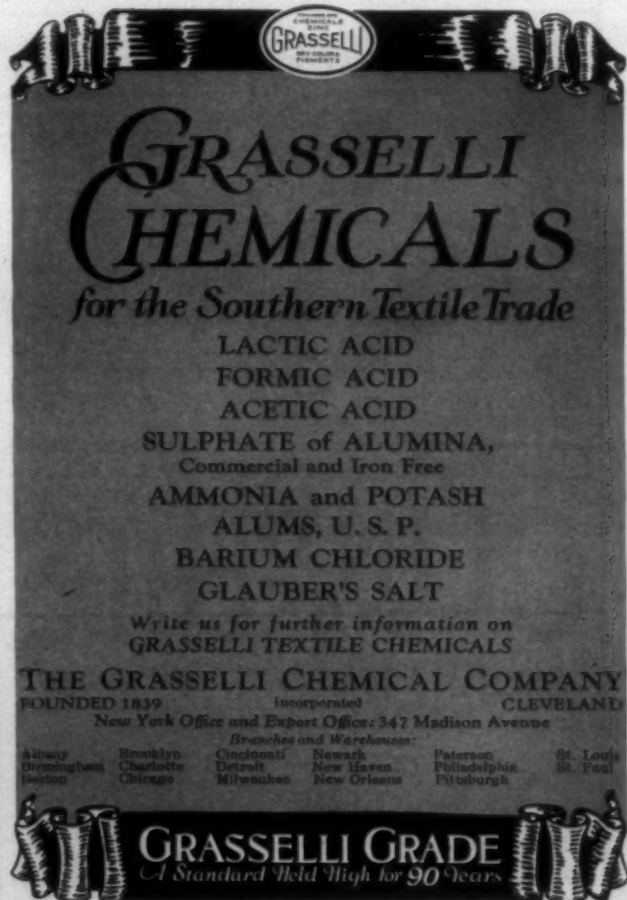
Burlington, N. C.—Alamance county industries have an approximate annual payroll of \$5,000,000. The majority of these are hosiery and cotton mills, finishing and dye plants, and other textile industries, according to a survey just completed by the Burlington Chamber of Commerce.



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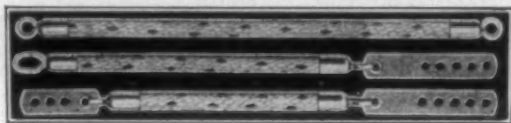
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SERVICE

52 New Mills in South in First Half of 1929

(Continued from Page 7)

Cunard Mills, Carrollton, Ga.—13 K. M., 250 braiders—Special knit fabrics and braided products.

Ace Knitted Fabrics Co., Columbus, Ga.—25 K. M.—Knitted fabrics.

Persons Hosiery Mill, Forsyth, Ga.—68 K. M.—Ladies' and men's hose.

Carmichael Hosiery Mills, McDonough, Ga.—10 K. M.—Hosiery.

Columbia Knitting Mills, Columbia, Miss.—25 K. M.—Hosiery.

Foster Knitting Co., Burlington, N. C.—14 K. M.—Ladies' full fashioned hosiery.

Full Knit Hosiery Mill, Burlington, N. C.—44 K. M.—Men's seamless hose.

Globe Knitting Co., Burlington, N. C.—34 K. M.—Infants' and Misses' hose.

Penn Hosiery Co., Burlington, N. C.

Peerless Hosiery Mill, Burlington, N. C.—50 K. M.—Fancy half hose.

Sir Walter Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.—22 K. M.—Half hose.

Tower Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.—14 K. M.—Ladies' full-fashioned hosiery.

Ellis Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, N. C.—32 K. M.—Ladies' full-fashioned hosiery.

Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte, N. C.—28 K. M.—Full-fashioned hose.

Sidney Hosiery Mills, Graham, N. C.—24 K. M.—Full-fashioned hosiery.

Conover Knitting Co., Conover, N. C.—55 K. M.—Men's hosiery.

Efland-Scott Hosiery Mills, Efland, N. C.

Ragan Parker Hosiery Mills, Ellerbe, N. C.

Hickory Grove Hosiery Co., Hickory, N. C.—30 K. M.—Men's fancy hose.

Magnolia Knitting Mills, Hickory, N. C.—25 K. M.—Hosiery.

Simmons Mills, Inc., High Point, N. C.—25 K. M.—Half hose.

Superior Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C.—50 K. M.—Half hose.

Union Hosiery Corp., High Point, N. C.—90 K. M.—Hosiery.

Ritca Hosiery Mill, Icard, N. C.—70 K. M.—Half hose.

Ritca Hosiery Mills, Statesville, N. C.—50 K. M.—Hosiery.

Lake City Hosiery Mill, Marion, N. C.—24 K. M.—Sport hose.

Bruce Springthorpe & Sons, Inc., Mt. Airy, N. C.—30 K. M.—Bathing suits.

New Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Murphy, N. C.—126 K. M.—Ladies' hose.

Sterling Hosiery Mills, Spindale, N. C.—16 K. M.—Ladies' full-fashioned hosiery.

Rock Hill Hosiery Co., Rock Hill, S. C.—15 K. M.—Full-fashioned hosiery.

Cromwell Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.—24 K. M.—Men's golf hose.

Walter Fred Hosiery Mill, Chattanooga, Tenn.—15 K. M.—Full-fashioned hosiery.

Cadet Kintting Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

Long Fibre Textile Corp., Vinton, Va.

Cotton Mills

Montevallo Cotton Mills, Montevallo, Ala.

Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 3, Rockmart, Ga.—50,000 spindles—tire fabrics.

Walcott & Campbell Spinning Co., Gulfport, Miss.—30,000 spindles—yarns.

A. Schottland, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C.—200 looms—cotton plushes and velours.

Westboro Weaving Co., Greenville, S. C.—84 looms—tapes and narrow fabrics.

Daintee Mfg. Co., Johnson City, Tenn.—11 looms—novelty edges and tapes.

Mutual Thread Co., Bistol, Va.

Dyeing, Finishing, Printing Plants, Etc.

American Dye Works, Inc., Burlington, N. C.—dye, bleach and finish hosiery yarns.

Phillips Andrews Co., Burlington, N. C.—mercerize and gas cotton yarns.

Wilson Finishing Co., Burlington, N. C.

Cloverdale Dye Works, High Point, N. C.—yarn dyers.

Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.—cotton goods finishing and printing.

Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.—cotton goods finishing.

Silk and Rayon Mills

Puritan Weaving Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.—100 looms—rayon piece goods.

Angle Silk Mills, Petersburg, Va.—144 looms—silk goods.

American Silk Mills, Inc., Orange, Va.—7,600 spindles—silk throwing.

Statistics Show Better Mill Position

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of July, 1929, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during the four weeks of July amounted to 234,439,000 yards, representing a decrease of more than 20 per cent from the June production.

Sales during July were 262,889,000 yards, equivalent to 112.1 per cent of production. Shipments amounted to 252,779,000 yards or 107.8 per cent of production. In July a year ago both sales and shipments were below production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 382,920,000, representing a decrease of 4.6 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on July 31st were 368,858,000 yards, representing an increase of 2.8 per cent during the month.

Stocks on hand July 31, 1929 represent a decrease of 17.3 per cent compared with the same date in 1928, and unfilled orders represent an increase of 35.5 per cent compared with a year ago.

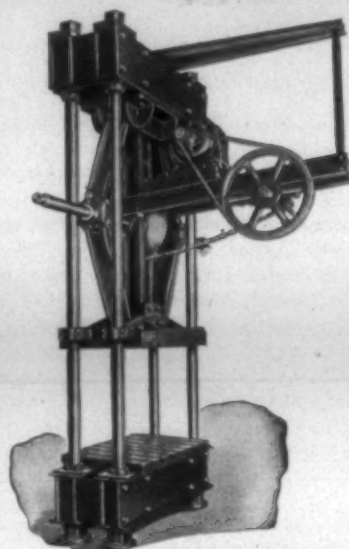
A year ago stocks on hand exceeded unfilled orders by nearly three and one-half weeks' production, whereas at the present time this excess has been cut to one-quarter of a week's production at the current rate.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The reports cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Cramerton, N. C.—Two hundred and fifty looms are being installed in the addition which was recently constructed at the Cramerton Mills, Inc., of Cramerton. It is believed that these will be ready for operation within the next few weeks.

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Southern Railway Offers Tours

New Special Rates for Trips by Rail and Motor During Summer Months

On May 1st, Southern Railway authorized individual and party round-trip fares via rail and motor for tours during the Summer. Tickets to be sold daily, good to return 15 days from date of sale, and will entitle holder to stop over at all stations on rail and highway.

These tours provide complete transportation for the Summer vacationist, individually or in parties of 25 or more, to practically all Summer Resorts in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

The tours are:

- (1) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Winston-Salem via Blowing Rock and North Wilkesboro; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.80; party \$12.55.
- (2) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach via Bristol and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.85; party, \$12.60.
- (3) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Hickory via Bristol and Blowing Rock; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.75; party, \$12.55.
- (4) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Charlotte, via Chimney Rock and Lake Lure. Fare: Individual, \$7.30; party, \$6.40.
- (5) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Boone and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$10.15; party, \$9.35.
- (6) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Blowing Rock and Bristol to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$14.10; party, \$12.85.
- (7) Rail to Johnson City; Motor Coach to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$12.05; party, \$9.85.
- (8) Rail to Culpepper; Motor Coach via Luray, Harrisonburg and Staunton to Charlottesville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Party only, \$13.45.

City Ticket Office

308 West Trade Street Telephone Hemlock 20
Charlotte, N. C.

American Cotton Crop of 1928-29

(Continued from Page 8)

(d) Includes 106,000 new crop of 1927-28.

(e) Includes 9,000 new crop of 1927-28.

American Mills

The story of the American mills is soon told. Consumption has increased, but the situation has remained generally unsatisfactory. Some of the industries North and South have made a fair showing, the number of profitable plants in the South materially exceeding those in the North. To put it as stated by a leading manufacturer: Conditions have been spotted, but on the average results have been better than last year."

It is contended that while consumption may continue on a large scale, profits will be adversely affected as long as many mills, especially in the North, which have been making fine dress goods, whose business has

The new uses for cotton which have been brought about by the development of the automobile, tires, tops, etc., are coarse goods and a larger poundage can be produced on much less spindleage than formerly required on the finer description of goods.

Reference is made to annexed statements of takings, consumption and stocks, viz:

Domestic Consumption of All Kinds

(In thousands of bales)

	Lint	Linters	†Foreign	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	All kinds
North*	1,500	530	235	2,265
South	5,286	337	72	5,695
Total**	6,786	867	307	7,960
Total** last yr.	6,545	750	296	7,591

* Includes Pacific Coast and other Western States.

** Includes North and South.

† In 500-pound bales.

World's Consumption of American Cotton

Referring to tabular statement, the world's consumption of American cotton was 463,000 more than last

year and 1,059,000 less than year before last.

Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, cables me his estimate of European mill stocks of American cotton July 31st as follows:

Great Britain	80,000
Continent	690,000

Total Europe 770,000

Long illness has incapacitated Thomas R. Ellison, who, with his father before, furnished me the European stock figures from year to year for more than a quarter of a century; hence the change to Mr. Tattersall.

Referring to the carry-over statement, it will be noted that I have added in the totals for this and last year foreign mill stocks other than those of Europe and Japan. The addition, however, has affected the last year's consumption total to the extent of only 5,000 bales.

World's Consumption American Cotton—Year Ending July 31st

(In thousands of bales)

	1928-29	1927-28
Visible and invisible beginning year....	3,706	†5,016
Japan stocks and transit	463	533
Visible and invisible including Japan..	4,169	†5,549
In sight year *	15,668	14,466
	19,837	20,015
Visible and invisible close year, including Japan stocks	3,528	4,169
	16,309	15,846
Burnt at ports		
World's consumption American cotton	16,309	15,846
Lint cotton consumed	15,256	14,904
Linters consumed	1,053	942
	16,309	15,846

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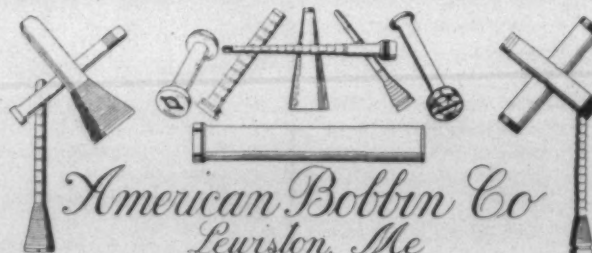
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OF ALL KINDS

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DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Types

* Includes 36,000 decrease in transit and 43,000 new at ports.

† Adjusted as per note appended in carry-over statement elsewhere.

Technical Meetings in New England

Boston, Mass.—Agents, managers and superintendents of cotton mills will attend the first meeting of the Textile Forum of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which will be held September 19 in the City Club here. Arrangements for a series of discussions of manufacturing problems among men working in the mills have been made by a steering committee representing the National Association, The Southern New England Textile Club, the Textile Club, and the Textile Associates.

Meetings will be held throughout the year on the second Thursday of the month. Overseers of carding with get together October 10, overseers of spinning November 14, master mechanics February 13, weavers March 13, and dyers, bleachers and cloth room overseers April 10. A combined meeting of the several groups is being contemplated for sometime in May and a final decision with regard to this session will be made at a later date.

The discussions will be open to men in the cotton mills of this section of the country, that is, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, etc., regardless of whether or not the mills in question are members of the National Association. Overseers of another group than the one having a meeting on a certain date will also be welcome, although the subjects discussed will be confined to those of particular interest to the group holding the meeting.

John F. Reardon, who is chairman of the steering committee and represents the Southern New England Textile Club, will preside at the first meeting of the Textile Forum, September 19th. The other members of the committee are: Lincoln Baylies, president of the National Association; J. Frank Morrissey, representing the Textile Club; Fred Taylor, Fall River, representing The Textile Associates, and Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association. Suggestions will be asked at the meeting of agents, managers, and superintendents of names of men to act as chairmen at the sessions of the overseers groups.

New DuPont Dye

The dyestuffs department of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., announce that they are adding to their line of sulfur colors of low copper content a brown, Sulfogene Golden Brown CF.

According to the announcement, it is claimed that Sulfogene Golden Brown CF has very good fastness to ironing, light and cross-dyeing and good fastness to washing, water, alkali, perspiration, steaming, rubbing, etc. It is, therefore, a very suitable brown in combination with other sulfur colors for producing fast shades such as khaki, olive drabs and various browns.

Vinton, Va.—The Long Fibre Textile Mills which recently acquired the plant of the Roanoke Knitting Mills, have discarded the knitting machinery and have installed cards for the handling of China grass. They sell the China grass after carding same.



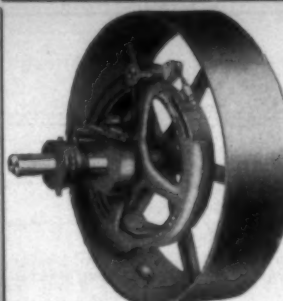
Pressed Steel Beams and Beam Heads, light and strong, cut down operating and replacement costs. Mossberg Drop Wires are unexcelled. "New Process" Wires will not cut or chafe finest silk or rayon yarns.

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Ordinary clutch troubles—usually caused by one of several adjustments being too tight—are not possible

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Price \$4.00

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Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
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Especially designed for Industrial Use

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were steady and unchanged following the crop report last week. Prices on gray goods were very firm and sheetings were marked up slightly. Buying for the week was generally light. Prior to the crop report, business was almost at a standstill except for some business in nearby goods.

The statistical report of cotton goods sales and production for July had a strengthening effect on the market. The much lower production figures showed that curtailment has been heavy. In spite of the drop in cotton prices, it is believed that mills will be able to maintain prices.

Some substantial sales of 38½-inch 60x48s for August delivery were made at 6¾c. Inquiry showed no spots obtainable in one of the larger selling agencies. Elsewhere some quick goods were reported picked up. Some were sold into the last week of August, and reported further calls for the latter half of the month. Reports indicated that some large buyers had been covering, and that the business done just before the report in this number and in 38½-inch 64x60s at 7½c had been larger than was earlier believed.

Sheetings sold lightly. Mills quoted advances on a half dozen numbers, reflecting light business offered at lower levels. The 36-inch 5.50-yard were firmly held in all first hand quarters at 6¾s, 36-inch 6.15-yard 40 squares were 5½c, at which level sales have been made; 37-inch 38-square 4-yard sold at 8½c, an advance of ½c; 36-inch 3-yard after a period of 10¾c, were held for 10½c; 40-inch 2.85-yard continued at 11c, with lower prices turned down.

Some lots on numbered ducks in excess of 100 rolls were reported at 35 per cent off list. Lots slightly under 100 rolls sold at 30 and 5 per cent off list. For small amounts 27½c was reported the best price.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5¾
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10¾
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9¾
Brown sheetings, standard	12¾
Tickings, 8-oz.	22-23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11¾

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Conditions in the yarn market were generally quiet last week. Prior to the report of the government crop estimate there was little interest in trading, either by consumers or spinners. Business done for the most part was in small quantities covering near-by needs.

Yarn prices showed no effect from the drop in cotton prices that followed the publication of the crop report. It is evident that spinners, who have been working themselves into a much stronger position for the past several weeks, are intent on holding prices and thus improving their profit margins, which are still unsatisfactory. Curtailment has been very general in the past two months. In fact, many yarn men believe that production has been better regulated this year than ever before. With this factor in the situation, it is believed that better buying will develop soon and that spinners will be able to maintain prices.

The better situation in cotton goods, reflected in the statistical report of sales and production in July, is expected to help the yarn situation.

Developments in recent weeks have shown that many consumers are going to need further yarn supplies soon. With the effect of the cotton report discounted in advance, it appears now that real improvement should develop in the yarn markets before much longer.

Reduction of working hours by Gaston county mills will have a material effect in reducing combed yarn output.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35½	8s	47
20s	35½	20s	49½
22s	36½	30s	56
24s	37	38s	58
26s	38	40s	58½
30s	39½	50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	83½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49½
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		40s	56
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	50s	62½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31	60s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32½	70s	71
Same warps	33½		

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DECLINE IN COTTON IMPORTS

There has been a decline of over 17 per cent in imports of fine cotton goods during the first half of this year as compared with the comparable period of 1928. C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Carolinas office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Charlotte, announced.

Imports of cotton cloth through the principle ports amounted to 26,104,000 square yards for the first six months of 1929, and 31,593,000 square yards for the similar period of last year.

There was an appreciable decline in imports of all classes of sateens, lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics and similar fine goods of average yarn number above 80s. Voiles were imported in only half the volume of a year ago. Imports of crepes—plain or fancy, and ratines both registered declines as was likewise the case with jacquards. There was an increase in arrivals of dotted swisses during this period. Imports of gingham aggregated about 374,000 square yards for this six months period,—only a slight increase over

GA., ALA., MISS. WEEVIL REPORTED NUMEROUS

By Marshall Greer & Co.

East of the Mississippi river and in scattered areas in South Texas and eastern Oklahoma weather conditions have been favorable to the increase of boll weevils. So conflicting have been the reports of the damage they have done that we have done that we have secured the services of B. B. Bouknight, of Trenton, S. C., not only a practical but scientific farmer and weevil expert, to make a trip of inspection through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to report his findings to us.

Limited space will not permit a detailed statement covering the trip from Augusta, Ga., to Americus, Albany to Dothan, Ala., Montgomery to Jackson, Miss., and Greenwood. Summarizing his reports The roadside appearance of the plant is favorable, but a closer inspection reveals the presence of weevils in unusually large numbers with infestation in many cases closely reaching the migration state (earlier than normal); hot dry weather is necessary to check them, but in some places, especially around Jackson, Miss., even this would be too late.

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To Make Study of Yarns

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Standards has undertaken a general program to determine the influence of texture, weave, chemical content, and finishing on the physical properties of yarns and fabrics, in anticipation of obtaining valuable data for manufacturers, finishers and consumers. A technological paper on the effect of weave on the physical properties of textiles in preparation by the bureau.

A related study is that to be conducted by the bureau of chemistry and soils in the Department of Agriculture which, it is announced, will involve fundamental research on the constitution of cellulose and the effect of different kinds of light on fabrics.

Goodyear Constructs Tire Having 150 Lbs. of Fabric

Akron, O.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has built a tire towering 12 feet high and measuring 4 feet in width. This is reputed to be the largest tire in the world and is constructed in the standard way, except for its size. The fabric used in the construction of the tire weighs 150 pounds. For comparison, it was stated that the ordinary Ford tire weighs 15 pounds with tread about 7½ pounds.

Kings Visits Rayon Plant

His Majesty King Kaud of Egypt, a recent visitor at the plant of J. P. Bemberg A.G. in Barmen-Oehde, for purpose of studying first hand production methods of the German rayon industry, expressed keen interest in the demonstration of manufacture and the laboratory work being carried on at the plant, according to information received from the Germany firm.

Devoted to the modernization of industrial enterprise in Egypt the King expressed admiration for the rapidity of German industrial reconstruction. He was especially interested in the technical equipment of the Bemberg plant, asked numerous questions of a technical character and discussed in detail with Bemberg officials the experimental work being carried on at the plant. He was much interested also, to learn that cotton, one of Egypt's most important products, provided the basic material in the manufacture of Bemberg yarn.

The King was received by Carl Benrath, chairman of the board of directors of the J. P. Bemberg Company. He was accompanied by Herr v. Bohlen, by Herr v. Stohrer, the German ambassador and by "Leg.-Schr." v. Mumm. The King's suite included S. E. Dr. Hafex, Afifi Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and S. E. Dr. Hassan and ashaat Pashcha, Ambassador to Egypt in Berlin.

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—Patented in all important Countries—
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WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

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Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.

Frederick Jackson

I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.

Jesse W. Stribling

R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.

Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South

SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.



The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Jersey City, N. J.

Hubbard, Texas

I. G. Moore

Griffin, Ga.

W. T. Osteen

Greenville, S. C.

W. W. Greer

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

WANT position as warp-tying-in man. Eleven years experience on silks, and cotton, any kind of work or looms, including Jacquards. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5630.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Ten years experience—six years on fancies. High school education, and the very best of references. No. 5631.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and well qualified. I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5632.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 40. 12 years experience. Best references as to character and efficiency. No. 5634.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy cotton and rayon fabrics. Now employed. Six years successful record as overseer. No. 5635.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My hobby—topnotch production with low per cent seconds and cost. Experienced on all classes cotton, silk and rayon, except jacquard weaves. No. 5636.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. 15 years experience. Five years as designer. No. 5637.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Will go anywhere. No. 5638.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or as superintendent small plain mill. On present job three years. Good references. No. 5639.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. Long experience and best references. No. 5640.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

WANT position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 4645.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 33. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on drills, sheeting, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

WANT position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

WANT position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

WANT position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

WANT position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

WANT position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Age 43, well experienced in carding, spinning, twisting and plain weaving. Best references from present and former employers. No. 5659.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 30. Textile graduate. Three years overseer and designer. Three years superintendent, large mill on colored fancies. Best references. No. 5660.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilting, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

EXPECTS GOOD DENIM AND OVERALL BUSINESS FOR FALL

Nashville, Tenn. — The Cutters' Exchange reports:

"Business continues to improve and we expect to see this continue well into the fall, as we do not believe any appreciable amount of either denims or overalls have as yet been sold for the fall.

"We still cannot locate sufficient denims, especially of the better known makes to take care of our needs.

"The writer has just returned from a 7,000- or 8,000-mile trip. This trip took me very nearly around the entire country. To give you an idea of the territory covered, I will mention the outstanding towns made: Cincinnati, New York, Savannah, Greensboro, Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, El Paso, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis. On this trip I called on all the denim mills with the exception of six. I found that practically all of them have large stocks of goods and all of them need business badly. They, however, seem determined to maintain the present price of denims, at which figures, running only part time, they can just about break even. I only found one or two of the overall manufacturers heavily overstocked. Everyone including both mills and overall manufacturers are anticipating a good fall business, but are frank to say that they see little, if any, profit in same for anyone involved."

DURENE GROUP SEES WIDER DISTRIBUTION

National distribution of underwear and hosiery made from Durene yarns will be effected by the time the consumer advertising campaign gets under way this fall, it was stated following a meeting of the Durene Association of America.

Committee members presents were George H. Ellis of the Dixie Mercerizing Co.; J. S. Verlenden, of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., and J. P. Holt, of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co.

L. R. Breslin, special representative of the body has devoted the last two weeks to calls on Eastern manufacturers authorized to employ the Durene label, as well as producers not yet licensed, for the purpose of further acquainting them with the organization's aims and to show them how the program should be followed.

**FOR GREATER
NET PROFIT
IN DESIZING**

TAKAMINE

USE

POLYZIME

The first thin liquid desizing Extract

POLYZIME "P"

The first purified and concentrated desizing powder. One pound is the equivalent of 100 or more pounds of liquid extracts.


We invite your inquiries on any problems relating to the desizing of cotton or artificial silks.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

<p>OFFICE AND LABORATORIES CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY</p>	<p>NEW YORK OFFICE 120 BROADWAY</p>
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<p>Sole Agents for U. S. A.: CHAS. S. TANNER CO. Providence, Rhode Island</p>	<p>Southern Representative: CHAS. H. STONE Charlotte, North Carolina</p>
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Great Britain and Ireland:
BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORP., LTD.
Manchester, England



Try

Williams' Shuttles

*for a full month
and be convinced*

by

**Superior Results
obtained**

The J. H. WILLIAMS CO.

MILLBURY, MASS.


GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

SCIENCE

weighs the stars and measures the atom.
Science contributes to the comfort of life.
Science made possible the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

and the superior appearance and texture to
textiles treated with these
special purpose products.



Ask your supply man

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



**The
Extra-wear
Spinning Ring**

**Up-to-date mills are
changing rings in
summer**

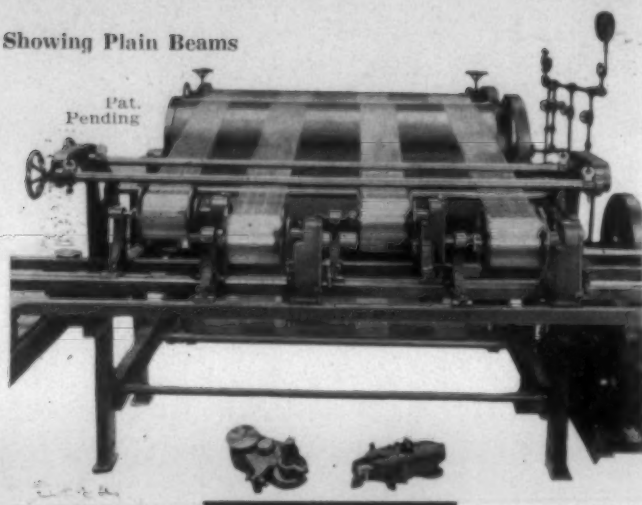
Successful cotton mills are changing their spinning rings in the summer. Right now during July and August, a leading South Carolina mill is installing 25,000 new **DIAMOND FINISH** Rings and we can name a number of others who choose summer to change their rings. Why? Because the slack season requires less production, and is the best time to stop to change rings.



Change now. Don't wait until worn rings bring poor quality, and **FORCE** you to change just when you most need 100% production.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Showing Plain Beams



Johnson Improved Warp Sizer FOR RIBBONS

WITH this machine warps can be made, sized, and beamed direct from creel in one operation—they can also be sized from beam to beam or from beam to spool. Any number of spools or beams of any type or width can be used depending on the width of the machine.

Each unit is independent and can be adjusted separately for width and tension—regardless of diameter. And can be removed or installed readily.

This improved feature is especially designed so that it can be attached to any standard Johnson Sizer now in use. It may be purchased separately.

*Arrangements for demonstration
made by appointment*

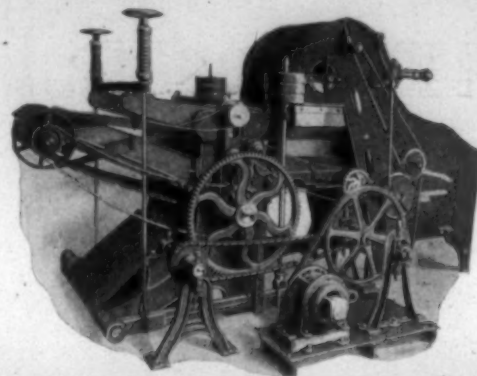
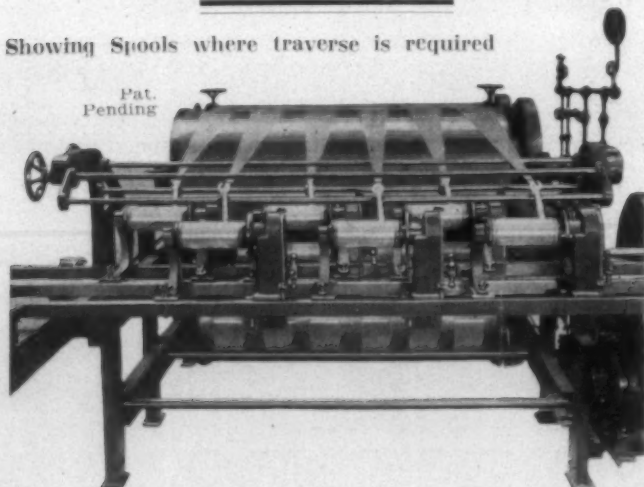
CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Representatives

G. G. SLAUGHTER	JOSEPH BARNES	SOCIETE INOXI
Charlotte, N. C.	New Bedford, Mass.	Lyons, France
TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED	ELBROOK, INC.	
Manchester, England	Shanghai, China	

Showing Spools where traverse is required



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.

Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

HARRIS

TRADE MARK—REGISTERED

OILS AND GREASES

QUALITY

First and Foremost!

FOR more than forty years, the A. W. Harris Oil Company has maintained a degree of quality in HARRIS OILS and GREASES which has won for these products a most worthy reputation.

HARRIS OILS are sold on the basis of QUALITY rather than price. Users have found that in the long run, it pays them well to buy this QUALITY.

Let us send you full information about HARRIS OILS. They are made to fill every lubricating requirement.

A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.

326 South Water St.

Providence, R. I.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

LaGRANGE, GA.

Dunson Mills Largest Building of Kind In the South

Dunson Mill and village make a pretty and attractive picture for travelers by auto or train. The mill is 132 by 1,250 feet, red brick with white trimming, and all under one room.

It was organized and built during 1910-1911, by the late J. E. Dunson, the late J. M. Barnard, A. H. Cary and others, and has the distinction of being successful from the start, paying substantial dividends every year.

The officers of the company are: J. E. Dunson, Jr., president; A. H. Cary, vice-president; W. S. Dunson, treasurer and general manager; Richard Hutchinson, secretary; Alfred C. Dunson, superintendent, all of LaGrange.

W. S. Dunson has been with the company since it was first organized—supervised construction, superintending, and styling the fabrics. He was promoted from superintendent to treasurer and general manager, in 1918.

Starting with 20,000 spindles and 400 looms, the mill was enlarged in 1923 and in 1926, and now has 40,000 spindles and 900 looms in constant operation. The weekly production is 200,000 pounds of cloth—drills, twills, single and double-filled ducks and osnaburgs. From 20,000 to 25,000 bales of cotton are used each year, and the annual payroll is around \$500,000.

The mill village is unusually pretty, with shade trees, flowers in abundance and paved sidewalks. The houses have from three to five rooms, all white with green roofs, each occupying a well sized lot, and employees may have gardens, chickens and cows. Every house has lights and water, and the rent is 25 cents per week, per room.

There's a good school, a trained nurse, a fine brass band, with in-

struments, uniforms, music and an instructor furnished.

They have a live ball team, a spacious park, for games and sports, with a nice covered grandstand.

Group life insurance is carried for every employee, and paid for entirely by the mill company.

COURTESY

Courtesy is the one medium of exchange which is accepted at par by the best people of every country on the globe. It is sentiment cloaked in reasonable and businesslike expression—the embellishment that adds tone and harmony to matter of fact routine—the oil which lubricates the machine of commercial good fellowship and promotes the smooth running of the many units in an organization.

Courtesy radiates a spirit of good feeling that we are not working entirely for what we get out of the work in a material way—but the pleasure of polite transaction and friendly association as well.—Toro News Magazine.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Our string band played for a Children's Day at Pageland, Sunday, August 4th, and a few of the singers went along and we sure did have a good time there with dinner on the ground. We also heard two good sermons from the Baker brothers, of Charlotte; the younger one preached in the morning and the older one in the afternoon. The children also had a good program and everybody present enjoyed it all.

Mr. W. C. Sorrell, of Ellerton, Ga., has been visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. E. B. Chandler and wife, here this week.

The Kershaw Ball Club played the

Hartsville Club at Kershaw, Saturday, August 3rd; the scores was 4 and 1 in favor of Hartsville.

Mrs. E. N. Workman is in the Baptist Hospital where she has undergone an operation, and is doing as well as could be expected; we hope she will be back home soon.

Mr. F. T. Jordan and family have returned here from Lancaster and have gone to work.

A READER.

FORT MILL, S. C.

Mill No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill department heads here are as follows:

Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Chalmers; overseer weaving, A. H. Morrow; overseer cloth room, T. J. McKibben; overseer card room, C. L. Becknell; overseer spinning, Mr. Broadnax.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Love and daughters, Miss Mae Love and Mrs. Nettie Porter, motored to Kershaw, Sunday.

Miss Nellie Love returned home yesterday from Kershaw.

Miss Grace Love of Camden, is visiting Miss Nellie Love.

Miss Alice Matheney of Forest City, N. C., is visiting Miss Virginia Morrow.

Mrs. C. C. Matheney of Forest City, N. C., is visiting Mrs. A. H. Morrow.

Mrs. C. L. Becknell visited last week in Lancaster, S. C.

Mrs. J. F. Chalmers is visiting in Ware Shoals, where she accompanied her mother-in-law and niece home.

Miss Mildred Chalmers is visiting in Ware Shoals.

Miss Ruth Broadnax visited in Monroe last week.

Mr. O. O. McSwain is able to be working again.

Mr. Wilbur McAbee entertained some of his friends with a "tacky party" at his home, Friday night.

BROWN EYES.

Becky Ann's Own Page

IF I WERE BOSS

If I were boss I would like to say:
"You did a good job here yesterday."
I'd look for a man, or a girl or boy
Whose heart would leap with a
thrill of joy
At a word of praise, and I'd pass it
out
Where the crowd could hear as I
walked about.

If I were boss I would like to find
The fellow whose work is the prop-
er kind;
And whenever to me a good thing
came
I'd ask to be told the toiler's name,
And I'd go to him, and I'd pat his
back
And I'd say, "That was perfectly
splendid, Jack!"

Now a bit of praise isn't much to
give,
But it's dear to the hearts of all who
live;
And there's never a man on this
good old earth
But is glad to be told he's been of
worth;
And a kindly word, when the work
is fair,
Is welcome and wanted everywhere.

If I were boss I am sure I would
Say a kindly word whenever I
could;
For a man who has given his best
by day.
Wants a little more than his weekly
pay;
He likes to know, with the setting
sun,
That his boss is pleased with the
work he's done.

—Author Unknown.

HE FORGOT ONE THING

He brushed his teeth twice a day.
The doctor examined him twice a
year.

He wore his rubbers when it rain-
ed.

He slept with the windows open at
least eight hours every night.

He stuck to a diet with plenty of
fresh vegetables.

He relinquished his tonsils and
traded in several wornout glands.

He never smoked, drank or lost
his temper.

He did his daily dozen daily, be-
sides taking plenty of outdoor exer-
cise.

He was all set to live to be 100.

The funeral will be held next
Wednesday. He is survived by
eighteen specialists, four health in-
stitutes, six gymnasiums, and num-
erous manufacturers of health
foods and antiseptics.

He had forgotten about trains at
grade crossings.

HUMAN BEAVERS AND RATS

Some men are by nature beavers,
and some are rats. Yet all belong
to the human race. The people who
came to this country in the early
days were of the beaver type. They
built up America because it was in
their nature to build. Then the rat-
people (Reds) began coming here to
house under the roof that others
had built. And they try to under-
mine and destroy it because it is in
their nature to destroy.

A civilization rises when the beav-
ermen outnumber the rat-men.
When the rat-men get the upper
hand, the civilization falls. Then
the rats turn and eat one another,
and that is the end.

Beware of breeding or harboring
rats in America!—James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor.

GREENVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We run full time, with plenty of
help. Those who move out, always
come back.

Superintendent W. B. Kitchens, is
very ill; we are wishing him an
early recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Alto Sims are happy
over the arrival of a fine girl, from
"Baby-land."

Mrs. Joe Fant is visiting her sis-
ter in Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Funderburk,
spent Sunday in Georgiana, and will
spend next Sunday in Opp, with Mrs.
U. G. Creel.

Mr. and Mrs. Newt Owens and
family, attended all-day services at
Black, last Sunday.

Mrs. Engram, has spent several
weeks in Georgia.

Hello, "Brown Eyes," of Opp,—we
hope you had a nice vacation. I
want to spend mine, in New York.

Aunt Becky, come to see us. We
have a fine swimming pool, 10 miles
out.

JUST GREENVILLE.

MACON, GA.

Atlantic Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Guess that you think I have neg-
lected my promise in regards to fur-
nishing news for this mill—but we
have been so busy lately, that I
haven't had time.

First, I will tell you about a few
changes that have been made at this
mill lately; Mr. S. M. Arrington, our
old superintendent has returned
with us, (very much welcomed by
all); he succeeded Mr. L. W. Green
(resigned).

Mr. L. L. Young, our former card-

er, has returned, to take charge of
the carding department; he suc-
ceeds Mr. Jas. Oates, who has gone
to Nashville, Tenn., to accept a po-
sition as superintendent of the
Hamilton-Morgan-Worthern Mills. I
extend to him my sincere best
wishes for his future success, also
best wishes to Mr. Long.

Mr. G. H. Parker, our spinner, has
resigned his position as overseer
spinning, and accepted a similar
position with the Bibb Manufac-
turing Company of this city; he was
succeeded by Mr. William J. Ward,
our former spinner; we welcome all
of our old men back with us,—and
wish prosperity and success to fol-
low all of the men who have left
us.

I want to say something about our
master mechanic, Mr. S. F. Mailey;
he has been with this mill for about
eleven years, and is sure a fine fel-
low; he knows just how to fix up
our little troubles that we have
from time to time, and give them
back to us all brand new; so, he
plays a big part towards making
things possible for us to manufac-
ture merchandise of high quality.

Among the recent new-comers to
our mill are, Mr. Chas. Nelson, and
family; they formerly was with this
mill,—but of late have been in
Thomaston, Ga.

Mr. Chas. W. James of Forsyth,
Ga., was the week-end guest of his
son, Mr. R. L. James.

Mr. Jno. and Geo. James and fami-
ly was the week-end guests of Mr.
L. H. and R. L. James.

Mr. J. L. Bray and wife, spent the
week-end with their daughter, Mrs.
D. H. Arrington.

The stork made a visit to our
village several weeks ago and left a
pretty little girl with Mr. R. L.
James; she will be known as Billie
Joyce. (Why not call her "Billie
Joe?"—Aunt Becky.)

Come on Brown Eye of Opp;
Dutch is still here, and I know a
good joke on him; I would tell it,
but he begged me so hard not to,
that I will hold off for this time;
but, if he doesn't be good, I am going
to have Aunt Becky to tell the world
about it for me. I will say this
much: he is some fisherman.

DOCK.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Newberry Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are on our annual vacation of
two weeks, beginning August 9th
and we start to work again August
26th.

Mr. Z. F. Wright, our dear presi-
dent, and Mr. J. Marion Davis, our
good superintendent, gave us all
their sincere good wishes for a

happy vacation. They are always glad for the employees to enjoy themselves.

Weddings

Miss Mabel Jones, charming daughter of Mr. J. Y. Jones, overseer of spinning, and Mr. Ira Lever, of Chapin, were married in West End Baptist church, last Thursday evening, August 8th at 8 o'clock. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the ceremony witnessed by a packed house. Immediately after, a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, on O'Neal street, where the bride received many valuable presents.

Miss Kate Perry, and Mr. Harmon Meeks, popular member of our band, were married Saturday evening, August 10th. We don't know whether he continues a member of the band or not—but, oh, well it will probably be "as Kate says!"

Miss Helen Chappell entertained at her home on Pauline street, Friday evening, August 9th at 8 o'clock, in honor of her birthday. Many young people enjoyed the occasion, and the fair hostess received many nice presents.

Mrs. M. B. Clisby, and children left for their home in West Point, Miss., August 11th, after a visit to her father, Mr. J. Marion Davis.

A number of our people are going or have gone away for vacation.

Mrs. Wash Wesson, and two small children, are visiting her parents, "Uncle Jeems" and "Aunt Becky."

Mr. Cecil Thomas, night overseer of weaving (Aunt Becky's oldest), and wife; Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Jones, and the newly weds—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lever, are going to Norfolk, Va., and to Washington, D. C.

West End ball team, recently defeated Lydia Mill team, of Clinton, (at Clinton) 3 to 2. Laurens defeated Mollohon, 8 to 4, at Mollohon. We are fighting hard for the second half in the Mid-State League, and are just one-half game behind Mollohon, yet.

Aunt Becky, we like you story. You certainly got off a good one on "Uncle Jeems" and "Sally."

BASE BALL BOOSTER.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Avondale Mills Plant, of "Mignon," at Sylacauga, Win State Championship in Junior Baseball Tournament.

(Sport lovers are jubilant over the victory of Mignon Mill Juniors, and Alabama papers are carrying detailed accounts of their wonderful victories. Mr. Donald Comer, president and treasurer of Avondale Mills, writes us a wonderfully interesting account of this team, and his personal interest in the mill boys, gives some conception of WHY he is so loved by them.)

"Two games of baseball were played last week, by the Avondale Mills team from Mignon, in which in an elimination contest, on Monday, the Avondale Mills team defeated the Montgomery team, and on Wednesday defeated the Birmingham team for the State championship. These games are being sponsored all over the United States by the American Legion, and eliminations will continue until the National champions are acclaimed in Washington.

"These teams are composed of boys not over sixteen years old and Avondale Mills team, now the Alabama champions, will go to Meridian, Miss., to play for the Southeastern championship next week. These mill boys have played against groups of baseball players gathered from the average boys of all the different communities in Alabama until in the finals they have played and won against the best teams from the biggest cities in the State.

"When it came to good judgment, quick thinking and quick acting and team play no team in Alabama has been found equal to this team of boys raised in the Avondale Mill community at Mignon.

"The enclosed newspaper account deals with the elimination of Montgomery by the Mignon team and the elimination of Mobile by the Birmingham team. The second account deals with the winning of the State championship by the Avondale Mills team from Mignon. When this team of mill boys goes to Mississippi, representing Alabama, they are going with the hopes and best wishes of all Alabama behind them."

DONALD COMER.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had a mighty interesting ball game Saturday; our boys beat Blackburn High School, 5 to 4. The score was tied from the seventh to twelfth inning. The Club went to Lenoir the third and trimmed the Lenoir boys, 9 to 1. We are mighty proud of our ball club; and the boys sure are playing good ball.

Miss Grace Padgett entertained with a party Friday evening, in honor of Miss Myrtle Padgett, of Ellenboro, who has been visiting her.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Padgett and family motored to Ellenboro to visit relatives over the week-end.

Mr. H. C. Cobb and family motored to Elkin to visit friends and relatives over the week-end.

Mr. J. T. Mills and family motored to Seneca, S. C., to visit an uncle.

Mr. Brodas Miller and family of Hudson, N. C., were visitors to Mr.

and Mrs. T. L. Benfield over Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, gave an ice cream and box super Saturday night to raise funds to purchase a piano for the church, and reported a good sum was raised. A cake was auctioned off for the prettiest girl, and Miss Latha Mofett was the winner.

I wouldn't have thought it, but Mr. G. J. Poovey, the yard foreman, sure puts on airs since he bought that new Chevrolet sedan. And Fred Hendrix says there isn't any use of the young ladies walking any more, since he bought him a new Ford!

Mr. D. S. Walker is sporting a beautiful new 1930 Buick.

Mr. W. A. McAbee of Newton is a recent new comer, which means another good citizen for our town.

The Methodists are beginning a revival meeting this week with Rev. Garland Winkler, of Granite Falls, assisting the pastor, Rev. H. H. Robbins.

We regret to report the death of Mrs. J. M. Edwards, July 26th. Mrs. Edwards was a devout member of the Methodist church and was dearly loved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband, two sons and a daughter, all good citizens of Rhodhiss.

SLIM.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

Patterson Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

I wasdelighted when I received your sweet letter and learned that you had not forgotten me.

The overseers and second hands of all the departments of the Patterson Mill had a delicious dinner consisting of barbecue, slaw, barbecued chicken and mixed drinks, at Paneca Springs, Saturday afternoon. After dinner cigars and cigarettes were served.

Those enjoying the dinner were: Messrs. A. B. McAlister, J. P. Fowler, J. R. Cross, Ben Butler, C. L. Garner, —, —, Blanton, J. R. Livingston, Walter Moore, M. R. Ramsey, Dick Thomas, E. A. Murray, Bill Jones, Leonard Smith, Pearl Bryant, O. A. Oates, and toast master, Jack Cassidy. The guests were: Messrs. J. A. Moore, A. Meickle and son, A. L. Taylor, and J. E. McAlister.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Murray and son left Thursday for Philadelphia, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Murray for a few weeks.

Mrs. A. B. McAlister met with an accident Saturday; she fell down the steps and sprained her ankle; she is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Massey and son and Mr. G. U. Massey, spent Monday in Salisbury, visiting Mrs. A. W. Sloop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McAlister, Earl Moore, Mildred Simpson and Mable

Boyd, of Leaksville, spent the week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McAlister and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Taylor.

PATTERSON MILL BOOSTER.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

North Carolina Silk Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Ed Steed and daughter, Inez, spent the week-end at Randleman, with relatives.

The Tabernacle Sunday school went on a picnic Saturday evening, to a church on the Reidville road. The evening was greatly enjoyed. There was watermelons and lemonade for the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Tal Smith and children, Inez and Dick, are spending the week-end at Greensboro with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lamb, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. F. J. Samuel and her aunt, Mrs. Sallie Pritchett, and two daughters, motored to Reidville, last Sunday, to a reunion at Mrs. Samuel's grandfather's. Her uncle whom she hadn't seen in several years was there; his home is in New York. A large crowd of relatives were on hand.

We have had another death in our village this week—Mrs. Sealy Poole.

Mrs. L. L. White had as visitors last week, her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Stout, from Greensboro.

Misses Rachel White and Fat Burke, are visiting Fat Burke's relatives in Danville, Va.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. F. J. Samuel is better after being sick in bed.

Aunt Becky, I like your story better, every time I read it.

EMMA.

HONEA PATH, S. C.

Chiquola Mfg. Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Annie Lee Gilbert, wife of Mrs. Arthur Gilbert, who died at her home here July 29; she is survived by her husband and three children, Louise, age 13; Opal, 10; Hazel, 8; two brothers and one sister, Mr. Sam Atkins, of Roanoke, Ala; Mr. Charlie Atkins, of Columbus, Ga.; Miss Ida Atkins, of this city.

Maxie Thomas, age 16, was drowned July 30. He was the son of Mr. Jim Thomas, of this city.

Miss Carry Marler, of Thornwell Orphnage, Clinton, S. C., is spending her vacation with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Page, Mr. Arthur Brown and wife, of Greenwood, S. C., were in Honea Path, Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Gilbert.

Milford Lollis, of Ninety-Six, was the week-end guest of his parents,

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lollis; Milford has a host of friends who are glad to see him home; come often, Milford, you are always welcome.

Mrs. Janie Moss, is spending the week with her parents at Greenville, S. C.

Mr. W. E. Gilbert, and family, motored up near Pickins, Sunday, to the annual family reunion; they reported a good time for all; the attendance was around one hundred and fifty. My! Mr. Edward Bowers, at whose home the reunion was held, had some crowd to see him! Mr. E. A. Bowers, (farmer) of Royston, Ga., I think was the champion eater of the day.

Our new pastor of the Baptist church, took charge July 21. Rev. Mr. Hooper of Easley, S. C. All members of the church seemed to be well pleased with him.

A group of the Senior B. Y. P. U., motored to Buffalo last Sunday to put on a program; the people made the group welcome and they all enjoyed the trip fine; the pastor, (Rev. W. M. Thompson) showed the group over the town after services Sunday.

Mr. H. H. Person was carried to Anderson this week for an operation for appendicitis; he is doing fairly well.

NIGHT HAWK.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Think a Little

When you start to hammer
Some poor soul who's gone astray,
"Twill do no harm to stop and think
You might lose your grip some day.
What's the use to kick a man
When he's just about to fall?
If you do not care to help him,
Why mention him at all?
You will find, if you take notice,
That what I've said is true—
While there may be faults in others,
There's a flaw or two in you.

Village News

Miss Fay Hall of Batesburg, S. C., is spending the week with Miss Grace Boland.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foy returned Saturday from Savannah, Ga.

Miss Wilby Sease of Clinton was the week-end guest of Miss Helen Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gaskin and children and Miss Lula Mae Attaway spent the week-end in Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft and children visited friends in Newberry, Sunday.

Mrs. E. A. Boyce and little son, Edward, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Boyce, Lynchburg, S. C.

Miss Alda Rae Ten and Miss Grace Boland spent the week-end in Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Asbill of Batesburg, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bridges.

Mr. W. C. Bouknight and Mrs. Eula Alewine of Newberry were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Connely.

Mrs. Jack McCurry and daughter of Laurens are visiting Mrs. P. L. Whitlock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Dell and daughter, Aileene, visited Mrs. Tom Dillard, Whitmire, Sunday.

Miss Selma Grant of Greenville was the week-end guest of Miss Helen Grant.

*Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Tinsley spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tinsley.

Friends of Mrs. W. R. Brown will be glad to know that she has returned from the Greenville hospital, where she had a tonsil operation.

Friends of Mrs. B. F. Cooper will be glad to know that she returned Thursday from Newberry Hospital, where she underwent an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McDowell, Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Dean and family visited friends in Newberry, Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Hack of the New York office is in our village this week. We are always glad to see him.

Dr. J. C. Purkerson is now in charge of our drug store. Dr. and Mrs. Purkerson come to us from Abbeville, S. C., and at present are at Joanna Inn. We are glad to welcome them into our community.

Parties

On Saturday afternoon, James Chrystal celebrated his eighth birthday. Quite a number of his little friends enjoyed the party given at his home. Cake and ice cream and candy were served by Mrs. Chrystal.

On Saturday, July 27th, twenty guests were entertained at the home of Mrs. J. G. Franklin, the occasion being that of her daughter, Banna Mae's eighth birthday. From four to five o'clock the children enjoyed games in the yard, after which cake and ice cream were served.

On Tuesday morning the kindergarten children enjoyed a party. Games, songs, ice cream and candy, all helped the little folks have a good time.

On Tuesday, August 6, Mrs. C. A. O'Shields celebrated her 70th birthday. Enjoying the happy occasion with her were Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Campbell and children and Mrs. Evia Darnell and children of Clinton.

Mrs. O'Shields has lived in Goldville for the past sixteen years and is a citizen of which we are justly proud.

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

It was eight o'clock before Billy awoke, and expressed a desire for breakfast. He was disappointed when Mrs. Anderson, instead of Patty, bathed his one hand, and dabbed the visible part of his face with a cool damp cloth. But Patty brought his breakfast,—an orange, crisp toast, a poached egg and cup of coffee, rich with pure cream, all served on a pretty tray, covered with snowy cloth, with two dewy buds and foilage, for decorations.

"Thank you—I am hungry," said Billy, trying to raise himself on his one good arm—then dropped back on the pillow, suppressing a groan.

"Let me put another pillow under your head," said Patty, deftly carrying out the suggestion.

"That will help," he replied gratefully. "I'm sorry to be—so much trouble," closing his eyes and breathing laboriously.

"Don't worry,—try to be thankful you were not instantly killed, and hurled into eternity,—that undiscovered country," soothed Patty.

Billy stared vacantly, and repeated, "undiscovered country," as if groping in the dark, for a grip upon memory. Still staring, he quoted:

"The dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns, puzzles the will;
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not of."

"Shakespeare!" Patty whispered aside to her mother. "His temperature must be rising. I do wish Doctor James would hurry and come!" Then she bent over Billy coaxingly. "Won't you try to eat a bit of breakfast?"

"Sure,—I'm starving—but it hurts so—to move!" speaking with an effort. "If you—but no—I can't trouble you so," and he sighed.

"Of course I'll feed you!" Patty said, and promptly began to give him orange juice, while he watched her pure, pitying face between narrowed lids, and tried to prolong her service. She wore plain white muslin, cut modestly at throat, open just low enough to show a dainty neck chain and pendant and her sleeves were elbow length; collar and sleeves were finished with narrow baby lace. Her shapely hands were without rings, and were as steady as those of a trained nurse. Her brown eyes were calm her lips firm, her manner professional. A tremor of apprehension thrilled through the man.

What would be the consequences if she should learn of his deception? Would she forgive him? Well, it was up to him to play his part so that she'd never know.

Doctor James came in just as he had finished breakfast,

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

THAT BULL FROG OF MINE

When I was about 9 years of age, I was the happy owner of a pet bull frog—which I raised from a tad-pole—in a little pond down in the pasture. He was without doubt the finest bull frog that anybody ever saw or heard of up to that time. He measured 11 inches from the tip of his left toe to the tip of his right toe, and he had a stream-line body done in varigated Duco, and the green stripes on his back made him look very much like a rattle-snake watermelon.

My frog bore the name of "Jumping Jack." I taught him to catch flies and gnats, and he kept the back room where he slept entirely free from all insects except possibly a few that hid in the straw tick that he couldn't get at. His voice was a cross between a bass drum and a hoot-owl. He did most of his singing about 7 o'clock (P.M.), which was our regular bed time. He had his own quarters which consisted of an old stone churn with a chunk in it that floated on the water all the time. I tried to raise some frogs, but the one I had never did do any laying that I knew anything about.

I did not give "Jumping Jack" free access to the community. I kept a strong string tied to one of his hind legs. I hitched him to my express wagon once, and every time he'd jump, he'd nearly jerk my head off, so I decided not to try to ride behind him. He was mighty fine at mixing simmon beer. I used to fill a keg full of simmons and locusts and water, and put "Jumping Jack" in there, and he kept the concoction stirred every minute during the day. (I did not make him work at night). I also let him do the churning once. I took the dasher out, and dropped him inside the churn, and in 10 minutes, he had 2 pounds of butter ready to be "took up."

But trouble came to both of us one Friday afternoon. We were at school. I had slipped him out of my dinner bucket, and he was sitting on the bench by my side. Sallie Green who was occupying the desk right behind me, stuck "Jumping Jack" on the tail with a pin, and that frog bounced off that seat, and was out the window before I had time to grab his string. I followed him. I chased him for nearly 5 miles, and every time I'd reach down to pick him up, he'd jump 27 feet. He was more resilient than any rubber ball I ever saw. I ran and sweated and begged that frog to stop, but from the way he continued to make time, that pin must have been mighty sharp.

We left the school house about 4 p. m. By sun-down, I was so far away from home, I had to get somebody to tell me where I was. The last time I saw that frog he was entirely out of sight, and was hopping at least 75 hops per minute. I lost him. It almost broke my heart. I never spoke to Sallie Green again. Anybody that would stick a poor innocent frog from behind is no lady, and that's what Sallie did.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Mills, Community News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are very sorry to have Mrs. J. J. Cheatham on our sick list this week; we hope she will soon be well.

The Mothers Club held their meeting at the community house Friday evening; had a good program and large attendance.

The Jolly Club girls gave a party at the community house Friday evening, July 26. Everybody reported a grand time. About 50 young folks were present. They had as their chaperons Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jones, also the community workers, Miss Lois Hudgens and Mrs. Rucker. After games were over we were served with ice cream and crackers by the Jolly Club girls.

Mr. Melvin Chastain is all smiles now; we think he and his girl must be over their quarrel.

Mrs. G. G. Fagans has been very sick, but we hope for her an early recovery.

We had a very sad death in our community, a very sweet young girl who was loved by all who knew her; she was Maeoza Wells; she was taken to Herdmont, Ga., for burial.

The Epworth League had a sunrise meeting Sunday morning which was attended by a crowd of young people; they had a fine program on.

Mr. Lander and his office men, have moved in their new office building, and they all look grand in such a nice place. We also are having concrete walks fixed near the mill. Mr. Storey, our superintendent, believes in fixing things up to look nice.

Aunt Becky, come down and take a look at our mill and village and see if we don't have the best in the state.

INEZ JONES.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still enjoying our swimming pool. Wish you were here to go swimming with us these hot days.

Our yard improvement contest is over and Mr. Clayton Slaughter was the winner of the first prize—a beautiful silver set; Miss Yelverton, second prize—a hose pipe; Mr. Johnnie Hooks, third—an electric iron. We had some beautiful yards here this summer and hope to have prettier ones next summer.

The wedding bells have been ringing again. Miss Lillie Hodges become the bride of Mr. Preston McRae.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Yelverton have just returned from Mississippi, after an enjoyable weeks vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Spot Guthrie and son, Mrs. Ruby Mars and daughter, Mrs. Alma Trim, all motored to Meridian and spent a week recently.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller and son were called to Birmingham last week on account of the illness of their daughter, Miss Myrtle Miller.

Mrs. Albert Nance was called to Birmingham on account of illness of sister, Miss Myrtle Miller, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Norwood Hospital.

Mrs. Una Powers is visiting her brother and

and Patty slipped out, leaving Uncle Ned to take orders.

"And how are we this morning?" asked the doctor, drawing a chair close to the bed, and feeling Billy's pulse. "Oh, pulse rather rapid! What's the trouble?"

"An angel has administered unto me," smiled Billy.

"Has he been very restless, Uncle Ned?"

"Yas sah,—pretty much so,—dis mornin'," grinned the negro, taking his cue promptly. "Miss Patty 'low he been habin' de jim jams."

"What? You old devil—" gasped Billy. "Why, what made her think that?" sitting up excitedly.

Doctor James chuckled. "Now, Ned, try to tell us just exactly what the lady said."

"Well, both on 'em was talkin' an' Mistes she say he gwiner suffer mighty 'cute; and lil Mis, she axed me if he bin in de state of delirium,—an' if he talked wicked."

"Good Lord! Dock, what does the old fool mean?" Doctor James, with a few more questions, thoroughly acquainted with Uncle Ned and his quaint vocabulary, soon convinced Billy that no harm had been thought or said, then smilingly added:

"Billy, I'll bet you a cool thousand you'll be sick of your bargain before a week."

"Confound you,—I only bargained for a broken leg! You've played the dickens. And instead of trying to cheer and comfort a fellow, you bring evil prophecies, just like any other calamity howler. By George! I think you might be more considerate."

"How would you like for me to suggest that an angel read to you occasionally—when you are rational,—and bathe your face when you are not?"

"Now, you're talking, Doc! Keep that up, and you may bring me a blank check to fill out any time you like," Billy replied eagerly. "But please tell her to cut the religious stuff; I wouldn't know how to discuss that kind of literature."

"Oh, boy, you've got a lot to learn yet! The best role you can play is that of a sinner, eager to be saved. There's nothing in the world so interesting to a woman as a man who needs reforming, or mothering, and who compliments her by giving her the job."

"Doc, I don't exactly like that. Even if I am playing a part, it doesn't follow that I'd tamper with those things which good women deem sacred. I'm what I am, and I won't claim to be anything else."

"Well, have it your way. I did my darndest to keep you out of this, and now it's up to me to see you through. Uncle Ned, be careful now, if you want to get a clear receipt from me."

"Yassah, boss, I sho will. Des leave yo' subscriptions an' directions, sah, an' I sho fill 'em."

Doctor James went out in the yard where Patty was sitting on the grass, her lap full of chickens, in plain view from Billy's window, and needless to say, Billy was using his eyes, and ears, too.

"How is he, doctor?" Patty asked, rising and speaking anxiously.

"Doing as well as could be expected," he answered.

"He's going to have a tough time though, and I want to ask you to make it as easy for him as possible!"

"Of course—I'll do all I can. Is there anything special I can do?"

"You might read to him, talk to him, amuse him, entertain him, help him pass the tedious hours away when he is rational. Anything to keep him quiet. I'm afraid he may have some inward hurt, something that requires the utmost quiet. Of course your mother can't be expected to do much,—her strength and health will not permit; so I shall depend upon you and Uncle Ned almost entirely."

"Good old boy!" whispered Billy.

"You think he couldn't be removed to a hospital? There are good ones in LaGrange, and it isn't far."

"It's out of the question, Patty. I could send a trained nurse here, but—" Billy strained his ears to hear:

"We've no where to put her."

"No; and if you follow my suggestions, he'll get along just as well. All he needs is absolute quiet, and time. He's strong and healthy, and I'm sure he'll get over it." Patty did not see the double meaning in his words.

"And what shall we give our patient to eat?" asked Mrs. Anderson, as they joined her in the little kitchen.

"Why, just whatever you have, that he wants, in reason. I always like for my patients to eat. Did he eat breakfast all right?"

"Yes; but you had to feed him, didn't you Patty?" turning seriously to the girl.

"It seemed to make him faint to move—so I—"

"Yes,—certainly," interrupted the doctor, in a brisk matter of fact tone. "Do anything possible to keep him from exerting himself in the least. I'm awfully sorry he's here,—I'm blaming myself terribly—but it's too late now for regrets. I've wired to Atlanta for his suit case, though he'll only need the gowns I brought. And, by the way, Uncle Ned says his folks will keep the gowns and the bed linen laundered, and—"

"Oh, doctor, don't you worry,—we'll take care of your patient just as tenderly as if he belonged to the family," said Mrs. Anderson. "Did you leave some fever powders or anything to quiet him, if he gets irrational and hard to manage?"

"Yes; Uncle Ned has full instructions. He has very little temperature so far. Has he shown any signs of delirium?"

"He quoted Shakespeare this morning," replied Patty. "Just a word or two in a remark I made, seemed to make an impression, and he started off as if wound up."

"Oh, yes, perfectly natural," nodded the doctor. "Don't let anything like that worry you at all. He may do it again."

"Patty, this is perfectly dreadful, and on your first evening home," said Mrs. Anderson, with a covert glance at her daughter.

"Yes, this is the end of a perfect day. How I wish we could run away from it!"

"What do you think of it, Patty?" Doesn't it beat any-

Miss Vena Powers is visiting her uncle, in McGee, Miss.

Mr. D. C. Saltentall has returned from Mississippi, after a weeks vacation.

Miss Lillie Guthrie and Miss Arlou Patterson spent the week-end in Meridian, Miss.

Mrs. Thurman Cochran left Monday for Anniston, Ala., to join her husband who is working there.

Miss Inez Gates is back from Birmingham after going to summer school eight weeks.

Mrs. William Osmer is visiting her mother in Texas.

Miss Lillie Bell Smitherman of Randolph, Ala., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. M. E. Nance.

Mr. Basil Williams went to Georgia on a vacation and brought back a bride.

Miss Gladys Russell has opened a beauty parlor; we hope she has wonderful success.

"Billy Joe" is still in Birmingham with her sick daughter. Will be home Sunday as her daughter is doing nicely.

BILLY JOE'S DAUGHTER.

DECATUR, ALA.

Connecticut Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

How do you like this hot weather? Or is it as hot in North Carolina as it is here in Alabama? This is the kind of weather that makes one think longingly and wishfully of a cool, shady retreat along some creek bank, with a fishing pole or book for company, doesn't it?

But let me get away from such tempting visions, and tell you some news of our mill.

Last Saturday night the mill had an ice cream festival for the benefit of the baseball club. A five-pound box of candy was given to the most popular girl. Miss Lucile Stephenson of the card room was the luck winner, Mrs. Alice provost, of twister room and Miss Nancy Kilgore of spinning room, running, second and third, respectively. Other contests and prizes were enjoyed by the gathering, not to mention the good ice cream. A tidy sum was netted, and everyone enjoyed the occasion.

J. E. Fields, overseer of card room, is able to be back on his job after several days absence, suffering from a sprained hip.

Mrs. M. H. Carter is ill at her home on Sherman street.

Miss Gladys Banks, card room clerk, has returned from a short vacation spent with friends in Tullahoma, Tenn.

Miss Irene Hutson is a new employee of the spinning room office.

A wedding of much interest, which occurred Sunday, was that of Miss Lillian Rathliff to Mr. Porter Mobley. The marriage was solomized at the home of the bride, only a few close friends and relatives being present. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends. Both have returned to work in the mill.

Mr. J. L. Lynch, second hand of twister room, and family are leaving Saturday on a brief trip to their former home, Gastonia, N. C.

P. P. Holden, has accepted a position with the Volunteer Mill of Athens, Ala., as master mechanic.

The girls club enjoyed a social at the community house, Thursday evening. Games were played, and various other forms of amusement indulged in. Refreshments were than served,

and everyone went home declaring the evening a complete success.

We regret very much the death of Mr. Willie Shannon, who passed away at his home after several weeks of illness. Mr. Shannon was an employee of the card room and will be sadly missed by his host of friends here and elsewhere.

SOMEBODY'S STENOGR.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Cliffside Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

I feel like spending my time in a swimming pool,—don't you?

Mr. M. A. Hendricks made a business trip to Charlotte, recently.

Mrs. George Privette, of Kings Mountain, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Privette.

Mrs. John Fisher, of Shelby, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Prince, his mother and sister, Miss Ruth, motored to Charlotte, Sunday.

Miss Ida Jolly, of near Harris Station, is visiting her niece, Mrs. T. S. Tate.

Mr. S. L. Thompson returned from the mountains, Sunday, where he has been staying for some time, and is greatly improved in health.

Aunt Becky, I can hardly wait for the Home Section.

MRS. J. H. M.

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Dixon Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill was stopped one week for vacation. I think most everybody went visiting.

Mrs. Maude Jones and husband visited her mother at Selma, N. C.

Aunt Becky, talk about good boss men, you just ought to know the overseers of Dixon, especially Mr. J. R. Murphy, superintendent, and Mr. C. R. Sanford, spinning room overseer; they are worth boasting.

There will be a contest this month to see who has the prettiest yard.

The farmers and home demonstration clubs had a picnic at Sneads Grove, last week.

The New York Bloomer girls crossed bats with Laurinburg today; it was a tough game, although Laurinburg won. The Bloomer girls played Raeford, N. C., yesterday and Raeford also won.

The Boy Scouts of Laurel Hill enjoyed a camping trip at Carolina Beach, week before last.

Mrs. Wiggins little grandson, two years old, died today; its father was drowned a few weeks ago in Pee Dee river.

JUST LOTTIE.

BOY, 10, IS GIANT

Racine, Wis.—Although only ten years old, Robert Wadlow has reached the stature of a well-developed man. He is 6 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 250 pounds. Special shoes built for him, size 25, were made from 5 square feet of leather. Physicians say he will grow to be 9 feet tall.

thing you ever heard of? Your romance is progressing rapidly—"

"Mother, I don't know what to think,—only,—I believe, I'd rather this had happened, than for him to have found my note. He shall never dream that I saw his, either. I don't know what could have induced me to act so silly."

"Sorry you refused the job, dear?" smiled her mother. "Well, seems to me it's being forced on you!"

"I won't go about him any more than I can help! If it had been any other man,—if it hadn't been for his absurd note,—I'd gladly nurse him. But as it is, I can't be just natural and disinterested—I shall hate him, I fear;—he has spoiled everything for us!"

"Patty, you are nervous and upset. You need rest and sleep. 'Crack a Smile!' How does it go? 'When you're grouchy, play your ace; if the gloom you want to chase, wear a grin upon your face—Crack a smile.' And besides, dear, he needn't know that you've ever seen his silly note," soothingly.

Billy Bryan, in the room across the hall, was wide awake, planning next day's campaign.

Never before in his life had he spent a night in a country home. His keen eyes had taken in every detail of the little room with its cheap furnishings, and rag rugs. The muslin curtains couldn't have cost more than 10 cents a yard, the bed linen was just as cheap,—but, ye gods! How immaculately clean and white.

There was a cheap vase full of gorgeous June roses on the dresser. Pretty but cheap pictures,—post card scenery, etc., adorned the walls.

Billy was athrill with anticipation. This would be a novel way to spend a vacation. He thought up various sentences for "delirium." He must find some way to make her lift his head when he drank. How could he appeal to her most? It wouldn't do to let her know that he had her note. He decided it would be best, maybe to show no sign of recognition. Just let her think he didn't recognize her. He smiled happily over the way she had wilted into a chair when she heard his name. Surely she wasn't altogether indifferent.

"Say, Uncle," he called weakly as Patty peeped in at door; "if I die—tonight—put a June rose—in my hand—and tell the world,—I—died happy!"

Mrs. Anderson and Patty fitted in and out of the sick room. Fresh June roses were in the vase on the dresser, and on the table by the head of the bed. Chicken soup, butter rice and sweet milk were given the patient for dinner, Mrs. Anderson feeding him this time. Not a gleam of recognition had shown in his eyes when Patty bent over him, but he did not fail to notice that she was relieved to think that he did not remember, and it piqued him.

After dinner Mrs. Anderson lay down for a nap, and Patty tipped into the sick room, saying:

"Uncle Ned, you get out now and take a nap; I'll watch over and fan the gentleman. You may have to be up with him tonight, and you'd better get some sleep."

(To Be Continued)